PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—21

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BARRADUKE KIRKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREVS

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 7 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England,)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
4th Mar.	DONGOLA	8,056
12th "	CHINA (a)	7,952
7th "	NARKUNDA (a)	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
16th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
4th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
30th "	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th "	BALDERA	158,75
21st "	MOREA (a)	10,890
28th "	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MAR OBBA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
14th March	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapor Hongkong & Shangha
25th "	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
8th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
14th "	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
21st "	PURNEA	Busrah direct.
28th "	CHAKDARA	Do.
9th "	TAROBA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
14th "	Varsova	Basra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep[t]
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	9th Mar.	20th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A, Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA	3.821	24th Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S IRIE	4,352	10th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

S. FAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	15th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	26th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	28rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STEINGFALLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street, OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Wiotio
Hongkong	Rangoon	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 997,665
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,335

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
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Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St[t]

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

C 7924

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,72,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chalk Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 40,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLAS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality,

Competent Chefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 113.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1918.

	Rs.	S.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	0	0
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF W ESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Girdhardas Harivallavdas, Esq.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
5. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
6. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
7. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
8. Jeehinghbai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%.

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

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Bunder Road. Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.

Proprietor—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.

Managing Proprietor—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late [illegible] of Patna, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	83,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in cash instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply:

F. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Rukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethā Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FOR FACTORIES MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanised Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.

RATES MODERATE.

Trials order is earnestly solicited.

MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

NOW VERY FEW

OFFICE ROOMS AND GODOWNS LEFT To Be Let

IN

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:

JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.
ROOMS, No. 1 2

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

EASTERN TOUR LD. Present

THEIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY

THE

"Wraggle Taggle"

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT

THREE LAST NIGHTS

and

MATINEE ON SUNDAY

March 13th at 5-30 p. m.

REDUCED PRICES

Plan at Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. After 7 p m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

From the Criterion Theatre

To-morrow FRIDAY 11th

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

A powerful drama in 3 Acts

Saturday 12th Matinee

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

Saturday Night

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Charles Hawtrys Great Success

Sun. 13th

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

Prices:—Matinee at 5 p.m. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8,

Night at 9-45 p.m. Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

CINEMA PROGRAMME

To-day, and To-morrow at 6-30 p.m.

The Remarkable 6 Reel Drama.

The Man Who Lost Himself

A Story of two men who so closely resembed each other that the wife could not tell them apart.

Notice:—Interested parties and some Taxi-drivers are trying to spread rumours about difficulties of getting conveyances at the close of the performance. This statement is without foundation as taxis are always botainable at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AT THE

"WEST-END"

A CHAPTER FROM PAST HISTORY.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

present

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

"The Power of the Borgias"

A Photo-Drama of unusual Grandeur and Sumptousness!

A Magnificent Photo-Drama of the Middle Ages.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

(Prices as usual)

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy and the Topical Budget which gives some extremely living pictures of our new Viceroy Lord Reading.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th

COMMG. NEXT SAT. 12th

A RARE TREAT IN INDIAN CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED.

Presents

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

THE SACRED OFFERING

"SHIVA RATRI"

OR

THE NIGHT OBSERVED IN

HONOUR OF GOD SHIVA

A Cinema Representation of the Origin of the Great Hindu Festival IN SIX PARTS Directed by Monsieur C. Legrand.

GOD SHIVA:—"The observance of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon in the month of Falgoon, pleases me most, He who worships me at the four differen periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

SHIVA:—Mr Probodh Ch. Bose. PARVATI:—Miss Kusum Kumari.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

May Allison

in Her Best Metro Comedy

"In for thirty days"

"Around the Town"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INAUGURATES THE CHAMBER OF INDIAN PRINCES AT DELHI.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"

Starring

LEW CODY

The most Versatile actor of the Screen

in

A whimsical drama of Frivolous Wives and Jealous Sweethearts.

PATHE GAZETTE.

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD

LIVE AND LEARN

by

"SNUB POLLARD"

TIME

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinees Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Popular Price

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AT THE

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A Comedy in the Programme

(Prices as usual)

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5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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"LAHOMA"

A Drama of the Early Days in Oklahoma

A throbbing play of the frontier land where danger walked hand in hand with romance.

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Saturday Next

Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

NEXT SUNDAY

Evening at 9-30 p. m.

FAREWELL CONCERT

NEXT TUESDAY

Evening March 15th

The Renowned Brothers

Leo and Jan

CHERNIASKY

Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 12th

1—Violin—Piano Sonata.....C Frank

2—Violin Solo, Devil Trill.....Tratini.

3—Piano.

(a) Fantasie in F. Minor ....Chopin.

(b) Mazurka.....Chopin

(c) Polonaise in A Flat .....Chopin

4—Violin.

(a) Ave Maria.....Schubert.

(b) Carnaval Russe.....Wieniawski.

PROGRAMME MARCH 13th.

1—Violin—Piano Sonata ....Saint Saens.

2—Violin Concerto .....Ernst.

3—Piano Solos.

(a) Chaocone..... Bach Busoni

(b) In the Convent .....Borodini.

(c) Rhapsodie No. 6.....Liszt.

4—Violin Solos.

(a) Nocturne 2 .....Chopin

(b) Spanish Dance .....Sarasate.

Prices as Usual

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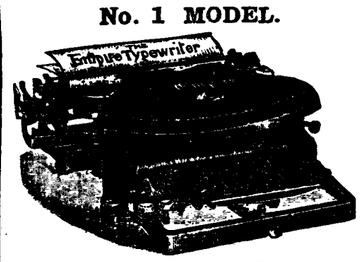

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 8.

Weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Darjeeling and quarter at Maymyo. Temperature is from ten to twenty degrees above normal in Northwest India.

Forecast:—A few falls in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Lahore and Multan but are clear elsewhere. The air is considerably drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi and is in excess at other stations. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi, is normal at Bikaner and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal at Karachi, but is unusually higher in upper Sind and Rajputana, the average excess above normal amounting to 15 deg.; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad and in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Rajkot and Dwarka, where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West but is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is unusually high except on the west Kathiawar coast where it is nearly normal; night temperature is above normal at Indore, Ahmedabad and Dwarka. Deesa reports a maximum temperature of 111 deg. which is 18 deg. above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Chanda where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above normal at Khandwa and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly to moderately clouded in the south. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is above the average at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Belgaum, Bijapur and Hyderabad where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Madras, Malabar and the south Konkan and lightly clouded at some stations in Kathiawar and southwest Punjab. Fine clear weather prevails elsewhere. Day temperature remains much higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay; night temperature is also above normal in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Pressure is abnormally low over the Punjab.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry except in the south of the Peninsula where a few falls of rain may occur. Conditions are favourable for dust storms in the Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent districts.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 8th March 1921.

Weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Darjeling and a quarter of an inch at Maymyo.

Temperature is from ten to twenty degrees above normal in northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9th MARCH 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Readings of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Variations in past 24 hrs.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours ending 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Actual from 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure from 1st June to date.
NORTH GUJARAT—						
Bombay	87.3	4.6	80	0.06	26.38	−8.38
Do.						
Pesh	87.3	6.0	27	0.17	22.34	−2.34
Do.						
Punjab—						
Multan	98.2	6.4	47	0.08	1.24	−1.24
Rawalpindi	87	3.5	21	0.55	4.47	−4.47
Lahore	91.7	7.4	34	0.01	2.84	−2.84
Hissar	96	4.0	26	0.11	1.51	−1.51
Ambala	89	3.5	45	0.34	1.46	−1.46
Delhi	91.1	6.5	28	1.33	1.20	−1.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95	5.6	31	1.53	1.61	−0.08
Mainpuri	92	3.0	1 79	1.28	2.06	−0.78
Jhansi	97.6	6.9	26	0.36	1.78	+1.78
Cawnpore	91	4.6	4.5	2.51	1.64	+0.87
Allahabad	91.7	6.5	76	3.04	3.01	−0.03
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Jacobabad	103	7.6	5 22	0	2.08	−2.08
Karachi	83	2.6	7 0	0.42	1.48	−1.06
Ajmer	18	8.5	7 4	0.22	1.01	−1.01
Jaipur	94	5.6	0 1	0.41	1.93	−1.52
Kotah	102	8.6	0 5	0.06	0.45	−0.45
Mount Abu	87	6.4	4 11	0	1.12	−1.12
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	1 2.	4.6	1 9	0	0.28	−0.28
Dwarka	81	5.7	2 8	0	0.18	−0.18
Veraval	80	8.6	4 87	0	0.41	−0.41
Rajkot	1 8	8.0	3 4	0	0.45	−0.45
Bhavnagar Para	105	0.6	2.0 53	0	0.43	−0.43
Surat	100	4.5	4 73	0.07	0.55	−0.55
Ahmedabad	108.	2.10	4 80	0	0.23	−0.23
Deesa	111	9.6	2 2	0	0.68	−0.68
Neemuch	1 1	3.5	0 25	0.08	0.72	−0.72
Indore	1.2	0.6	9 37	0.47	1.53	−0.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	939	6.1	5 24	1.19	1.30	
Saugor	99.	6.6	6 10	0 89	1.10	
Hoshangabad	100	5.6	4 17	0 91	0.9	
Khandwa	100	0.7	4 1 16	0 46	−0.73	
Akola	103	2.6	2 5 19	0.10	1.75	
Amraoti	103	2.7	3 3 14	0 06	1.89	
Nagpur	101	4.6	8.5 21	0.28	1.94	
Chanda	102	0.6	4 31	0.12	1.14	
Raipur	99.	9.6	9 5 .	2 20	+0.16	
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	7.3	3 81	0	−0.64	
Matheran	85	3.7	2 3 73	0	−0.95	
Marmugoa	87	7.7	5 . 77	0.15	1.88	
Karwar	85	6.7	6 9 75	0	2.04	
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105	7.5	7 2 76	0	−1.04	
Ahmednagar	102.	1.5	9 3 13	0.12	−1.19	
Poona	104.	0.5	9 5 5	0	1.15	
Sholapur	104.	2.6	5 9 21	0.03	1.54	
Bijapur	1 1	5.6	7 2 58	0	1.39	
Belgaum	99.	5.5	9.7 95	0.07	1.89	
Aurangabad	103.	9.6	4 9	0	1.39	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	103.	7.6	5 5 20	0.48	1.14	
Mysore	100	5.5	2.0 67	0.01	−1.71	
SOUTH MADRAS AND CEYLON—						
Negapatam	90.	3.7	6 2 71	5.17	+2.22	
Calicut	89.	4.7	6 5 18	8.60	+1.97	
Cochin	92.	0.7	9 7 76	16.17	+6.00	
Colombo	89	1.7	8 8 93	27.66	+2.76	
MADRAS HINTERLAND, MAHARAJAH'S MYSORE—						
Nandipedum	89	8.7	2 1 75	1.72	−3.06	
Bellary	104.	3.9	5 5 59	0.22	−0.03	
Kistnagiri	105	1.7	3.8 95	3.19	−1.87	
Madras	91	3.7	6 1 79	25.97	+16.28	
Bangalore	93.	0.6	8.9 74	1.39	−0.12	
Coimbatore	98	0.7	1.5 77	11.33	+3.80	
Trichinopoly	98.	3.7	6 1 71	27.61	+18.61	
Nagapattam	87.	2.7	8.8 74	66.40	+16.40	

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GLORIA CHURCH HUTS SCANDAL.

FAILURE OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE

Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram, Secretary of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, has addressed the following letter to the Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality:—

Dear Sir,

With reference to our complaints regarding the insanitary condition of the huts near the Gloria Church, in Victoria Road, Byculla, I beg to inform you that you were not able to pull down the huts till this day. The filthy condition of the pits near the well is till in existence.

I may tell you that I complained about this last June, and it now nearly 9 months have passed. Nothing has been done yet to lodge these poor people in a place with all sanitary arrangements. You are also fully aware that these people bathe near the well, when there are no drainage arrangements for the passage of water. Could not your Malaria Department take action to close the well and the filthy pits?

I have been told that you have issued notices to prepare drains in a garage, where no washing would take place. May I know under what Section of the Municipal Act, you want the drains to be made, when there is no *necessity for drain*, as long as no washing is to take place? You have failed to make the people to make drains near the well class to the Gloria Church, though I have been complaining to you since 9 months and the people are allowed to bathe, when there are no drains.

In the interests of the public I hope you would kindly take steps to make all anitary arrangements in the huts near the Gloria Church before you call upon people to make drains, where it is not necessary.

Not only the lessee of the land but also the hut-owners seem to be very obstinate and they have completely failed to improve the condition of the place, nor you have taken steps to pull them down, though it is in your power. In addition to this nuisance, the casks and broken bottles are still there.

DUTY ON SILK PEACE-GOODS INIQUITOUS.

The following is a summary of the letter, dated the 4th March, addressed by the President, Customs Committee, Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay, to the Finance Member, Government of India:—

The decision of the Government to enhance the duty on Silk from 7½ per cent. to 20 per cent. from the 1st of March has caused a great consternation amongst the merchants dealing in silk piece-goods and has given a great shock particularly to those whose goods are on their way to Bombay. Their Association fails to understand why a distinction should be made between Silk Piece-Goods and Woollen Piece-Goods and many other articles, which under the New Tariff will pay less duty than silk. If silk is classed as luxury, these articles should also find the place in the same category. We would point out that there are several varieties of Silk Piecegoods, constituting not less than 75 per cent of the total import from China and Japan, which are much cheaper than woollen cloth and even cotton piecegoods. These are the Shanghai and Hongkong China silks and several varieties of the Japanese silks used mostly by the poor and middle classes. To impose a prohibitive Import duty on such stuff is, most undesirable and unjustifiable, and will have only one result, viz., reduction of business and therefore reduction of revenue.

What the Association, most strongly object is the proposal to levy the duty with effect from the 1st March. Many of them have ordered goods on the supposition that they would have to pay duty at the Current Rate of 7½ per cent. and it is most unfair and ruinous to them to demand from them enhanced duty on goods which have already been shipped.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

Mr. Venkatrao Hanmantrao Deshmukh a wealthy landlord of Ellichpur city (Berar) has handed over a sum of Rs. 40,000 to a trust of seven persons including his two sons in the name of his mother to open and conduct one charitable dispensary of Ayurveda. The expenses of the said dispensary are to be met with from the interest of the above sum. His friend Mr. N. B. Deshpande had donated his big Wada in the town worth six to seven thousand rupees in the name of his mother for this sacred purpose. At the opening ceremony which took place on the 20th ultimo Messrs. Y. G. Deshpande of Amraoti his brother Mr. N. G. Deshpande and R. R. Deshpande of Ellichpur declared their donations Rs. 500, 101 and 101 respectively. The institution intends to coach up students in Ayurvedic Pharmacy and prepare its own medicines. The institution is worth of having public support in the cause of the dying science of Ayurveda.

The annual *Mela* and Exhibition at Bihita was attended by about 30,000 people. The Hon. Fakhruddin, Minister of Education, who opened the Exhibition spoke on the importance of improving the agricultural and industrial conditions of the country. Alluding to the neglect of cattle in this country, he said that Lord Willingdon looked after his cattle much better than those who worshipped it.

The Fatehpur Sikri riot case, which has excited great public interest, was resumed on Tuesday, when Dalchand, Sub-inspector of police was re-called and cross-examined. The case is proceeding.

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Kapadwanj, 25-2-21. C8519

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2. Applicants should have had experience of accounts and controlling an office and dealing with correspondence.

3. Applications should be accompanied copies of testimonials and should contain brief and clear statement of the applicant qualifications. They should be addressed the undersigned and will be received up the 15th March 1921 The selected candidate should be prepared to join duty immediately.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary, B'bay Impt. Trust.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921. C8366.

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Applications which should be received not later than 15th April, 1921, must state date of birth and full details of candidate's experience and be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials of professional qualifications, marked "Assistant" and addressed to:—

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay,
POONA (INDIA).

C8520

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March 15th will be the latest date for the receipt of the intimation of intending visitors and guests.

H. A. TALCHERKER,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.

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Great Western Building,

NOTICE.

THE Modern Diagnosticum and Therapentist Dr. H. C. Sarcar, M.B., Med. Exm. H. C. I. Soc. and Sat. I. L. I. Comp Ld. (Late) M.A.C.S., and M.A.M.S., (U. S. A.) F.S.Sec., (Lond.) M. I.M.A. (Cal,) in on a short visit here and taking up those stubboon cases that have baffled all means of experts. Also removing wonderfully most at the surgecal complaints by the aid of internal, and external medicines only. Enquire NATIONAL HOTEL, Poona. R2667

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced CLERK on Rs. 50 per mensem for the office of Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. Candidate must be a matriculate and must possess through knowledge of office work. Apply with copies of testimonials, while will not be returned, to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. C 8597

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Ms Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7148

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 31st December 1920 and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
(2) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and,
(3) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 1st March to 10th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.

No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1921. C 8332

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Apollo Mills, Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 10th day of March, 1921, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each) to Rs. 25,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each) and that such reduction effected by reducing the nominal amou of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 50 per share." Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & Co.,
Agents.

375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, dated 9th February, 1921. C8333

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY the 22nd March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Registered Office No. 143, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made upto 31st December 1920.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To confirm the appointment of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as a Director of the Company.
4th—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th—To appoint Auditors fer the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March to 30th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RAMNARAIN HURNANDRAI & SONS.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th February, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 31st March, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days and on Saturdays between 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on the 15th day of March, 1921. C 8572

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OF CURRENCY NOTES. RS. 15,000.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED not to deal in the following Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each which are lost between 3 and 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, near our Office in Hammam Street. The founder will be given a very good reward.

WC/70 06144, 08233, 08234, 08235, 08236, 08237 08238.
WC/70 08597.
WC/34 93863, 82830, 12047, 63795, 670'4, 73442.
WC/17 52881.
7, Hammam Street, Fort.

K. WORAH & CO.,
Telephone 4609. R2679

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SPLIT TICKETS Nos. 1/610, 1/1199 and 1/1200 in respect of 5 shares each of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. in the name of Mr. Mehta Laloobhai Bhekhabhai have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicates will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
R 8618

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th March to the 1st April, both days inclusive. C8665

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation are now OPEN for the registration of Transfer deeds duly executed, which must be presented at the Registered Office of the Corporation along with the relative documents between the hours of 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. during the week days or 11 to 2 on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8620

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation who have duly paid in their allotment monies are hereby informed that the Temporary Receipts in lieu of Share Certificates are now ready and will be delivered to them on surrendering, at the Registered office of the Corporation, their relative application Deposit Receipts and Allotment Letters, (with receipts attached) duly discharged.

Shareholders who have still not paid in their Allotment monies are required to remit the same immediately in pursuance of reminders already posted to them and then to take delivery of the above said Temporary Receipts in due course.

Hours of working:—11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Week days and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8621

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that owing to shortage of Coal, special trains in connection with the Khawaja Fair to be held at Ajmer from the 11th to 18th March will not be run. It will also be necessary to restrict booking to Ajmer on ordinary passenger trains between the dates mentioned above.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8622

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921. C8321

PUBLIC NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1921, Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Delhi Express trains will NOT run between Muttra and Delhi.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th March, 1921. C8609

NOTICE

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS, pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Building, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.

2nd March, 1921. C8606

NOTICE.

I, BHAVANI alias LAXMIBAI, widow of Venkatesh Narasinha Kamath, owner of Tea shop Licence No. 148 of 1918 and Tobacco R. D. Licence No. 1248, situated in Princess Street, Bombay, do hereby inform the public that I have appointed Messrs. PALMER SARVACHUMA VENKATMANA PRABHOO and PARMESHWAR MAWJAPPA respectively as Managers of the said two shops and any debts they may incur, are not in any way binding on me. 2673

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailling about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th "	encouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Esq., Interim Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2498 of 1920 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of leasehold land, situate on the North side of the Main Road on the First Nagpada Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 453.33 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by a passage, on the East by Plot No. 5013 of the said Estate, on the South by the said Main Road and on the West by Plot No. 300 of the Estate, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 30C of the said Estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3300 (1), Street No. (3).

Dated this 9th day of March, 1921.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C8613

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHAMPAKLAL MANEKLAL MEHTA, of Bhawnagar Vadnagara, Nagar Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.

KRISHNAPRASAD SHIVPRASAD MEHTA, of Bombay Vadnagara Nagar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 28th day of February, 1921.
(Sd.) Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. C8617

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, at the Municipal Offices, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, 1921, for the supply of (a) Diets, (b) Clothing and (c) Miscellaneous Articles, to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, for the period ending 31st March, 1922.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the President,
N MAUGHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Honorary Secretary,
Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga.

Municipal Offices,
Drainage Department,
Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C8607

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANALAL CHAMPAKLAL MEHTA, of Bhawnagar Vadnagara Nagar Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant .....Deceased.

KRISHNAPRASAD SHIVPRASAD MEHTA, of Bombay Vadnagara Nagar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 28th day of February, 1921.
Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. C8616

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of jewellery by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and Sons, will trusteely take place this time on FRIDAY the 11th day of March 1921 and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp daily.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES YARN, IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 989 of 1920.

Messrs. M. Nagareth Sons ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Seth Virchand Daleshram ..... Defendant

In pursuance of the decreetal order passed by His Majesty's High Court of Bombay in the above suit, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. at their rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

6 bales yarn No. 2 30 S.
6 bales yarn No. 30/40 S.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

ON FRIDAY, the 11th day of March 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. Tawker and sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co. Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 10th March, 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafarjee Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday, 11th March 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Brass' pigs, aluminium pigs, gun metal pigs, metal Pewter pigs, Zinc old. Tents I. P. Flies Inner, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs, Lamps old, Watches, Water Bottles, Tubs, spoons, Forks, Knives Stoves, Axespick head, I'elt old, leather old, shovels old, Gunny Old, Canvas old, Tin old, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, cordagecotton old, Steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, Tools, Bellows, Vices, Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamed ware, web old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, ammunation Boxes, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old, Brass cooking pots, Doosootic old, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Balances spring, Timber firewood, Camp kettles, Drums, etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers. R 2630

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 12 CASES YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale rooms the following.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentors, Messrs. U. Tyeballi and Co., of Bansara Chawl, Pydhownie.

W I C K Bombay 1/12.
Ex s.s. "Moora."

12 cases yellow Metal sheathing 14 and 16 oz. Wheatsheaf brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot and the balance should be paid and goods cleared within three days.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned.

8 cases dry gin, 15 cases big Ben brandy, 20 cases Champagne brandy, 15 cases V O Liqueur brandy, 14 cases table sherry, 13 cases sparkling moselle and hock and 1 case vermicelli.

Provision:—Rumford Prepared Groats, Sutherland Pickle "Chowchow, beefine, Buntter's Custerd Powder, Pick Me Up sauce, Wallers Assorted Pickles and Club Cocoa.

By order of the Bank concerned.

48 drums Chloride of Lime (Bleaching Powder).
10 casks Pumiece Stone.
4 cases Formamint.
1 case Dress goods.
20 cases Loaf Cheese.
12 cases Cheddar Cheese Ramsay and Iron Gate.
5 cases Cocoa Bunte Bros.

By order of the bank concerned:—
20 cases sardines.

On account of the concerned:—
30 cases about Claret Vau-de-Ster.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Suit No. 1033 of 1918.

Zulekhabai, widow of Mahomed Abdul Rehman Bathwala.
vs.
Khotubai, daughter of Mahomed Abdul Rehman Bathwala and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moss, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance of the the consent order herein dated the 8th day of March, 1920, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of Receiver Esplanade Road Fort, opposite the Bomby Club the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land commonly called "Coosabachur" together with the several measuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, on the West side of Lady Jamshedji Road in Mahim containing 2,459 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, on the West by the cart, belonging to Benace Shaikh Ismail, Bangarkar, on the South by the Road leading to Vaji Valli and on the North by the cart of Sorabji Merwanji Naiwai Panthaki.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors at Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Chandamull Ratanchand of Kalbadevi Road:—

10 cases each containing 2 bags each 175 lbs. Cochineal in all 3,500 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 4th day of October, 1920, made by the High Court in Suit No. 1949 of 1920 (Hassonally Gulamhoosein Maneckbhai Cassum vs. Abdulla Maneckbhai Cassum) and under instruction from Mr. Abdulla Maneckbhai Cassum, the proving executor of the Will of the late Maneckbhai Cassum, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following property on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate at Shamji Hussaji Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 29 but now under Ward No. 1646, Street No. 194-96 Samuel Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1029, New No. 6760, Old Survey No. 275 and New Survey No. 2855, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-four and four-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as following, that is to say, on or towards the East by Shamji Hussaji Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayanee and on or towards the South by the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and which said premises are situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSES AT MAHALAKSMI RACE COURSE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1921, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve the well-known race horses:—

"Milkmaid" br e m Land League by Charity 4 years old, very fast mare of very good pedigree.

"Doncaster", Bay Arab horse, 5 years old, the winner in last Poona season.

The property of Mr. M. H. Sanjana proceeded home.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

81, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLSA MOHOLLA OR NARAN DHURU STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit NO. 3585 OF 1919.

Saleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Ebrahim Haji Ahmed & others ... Defendants.

By order of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 721 of 1916 (wherein Ebrahim Haji Ahmed and others were plaintiffs and Haji Esmail Sale Mahomed and others were Defendants) and confirmed as such Receiver in Suit No. 3585 of 1919, on the 18th day of October 1920, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenement and chawls and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru or Beebeejan Street or Copper-Smith Row in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 224 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1280 and 1303 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 909 Street Nos. 62-68 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Kolsa Moholla or Naran Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the property of Abubaker Begmahomed on or towards the North by the property of Essa Motiwala and on or towards the South by the property of Sulleman Cassum Mitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Receiver's Attorneys, Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co. at their Office No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort. or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON,

Liverpool, 7nd March 1921

	To-day's prices. Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	4,000
" " Sales of East Indians	
" " Imports	150

EGYPTIAN FUTUE PRICES

Mid American	
Egyptain F.G.F. Spot quiet	7 38
New York 11 a.m. Sakele	14.0
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	11 98
July	12 42
Oct	1 91
May	11 16
July	11.92

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 7th March 1921

	To-day's prices
M.G. Bengal Good	4 10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4 85
Bhownuggar, Good	
" Fully Good Fine	
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	
" " " Fine	
" Broach Good	6 40
" " Fully Good	6 65
" " Fine	6.90
" Scinde, Good	3 98
" " Fully Good	4 48
" " Fine	4.73

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 7th March 1921

	To-day's price.
Mar.	12-30
Apl.	12 40
May	12 45
June	12 65
July	12 85
Aug.	12.90
Sept.	13.10
Oct.	13.20
Nov.	13.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	7.36
Apl.	7 46
May	7 58
June	7.64
July	7.77
Aug.	7.85
Sep.	7.92
Oct.	7 98
Nov.	8.02
Dec.	8 05
Jan.	8.07
Feb.	8.10

Tone:—Easy

EXCHANGE.

London, 8th March 1921.

On London at Paris	54 46
" Italy	106 05
" Germany	244 25
Discounts Bank Bills	6 11/16
" 3 m/st	6 7/16
" 6 m/st	

New York, 8th March 1921

Demand Bills	166 73

JAVA SUGAR,

London, 7th March 1921

	To-day's price.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar. April Sellers	41/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Mar. April,	42
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Mar. April, Sellers	43/3

WHEAT.

London, 7th March 1921

Australian Quoted	85/-
Karachi Barley Argentine Quoted	70/-

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong "	£99
National "	£35

METALS.

London, 7th March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£ 9
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£61 1/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£23

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs	54.40

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90.	70 1/4	Ex-D/d
Victory Bonds 4%	76 1/2	
War Loan 5% 1924/47	85 3/16	
Consols 2 1/2%	46 3/8	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	34	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	55 1/4	
Govt. Securities	47 1/4	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May	1/-
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	1/0 3/4

Tone:—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our own Correspondent.)

March, 9.

The Marwadi Brokers Association closed the market for forward transactions yesterday and to-day pruding a reply from the Cotton Contracts Board their request to postpone coming settlement. It will be decided to-day whether forward business is to be reopened.

Our market for ready cotton remains as quiet as ever with a limited inquiry from Local Millwalas and Japan Exporters, who are reported to have purchased about 1,500 Rs. in all.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th March 1921

	Rs.
Cotton	22166 Bales
Wheat	5065 Cwts
Linseed	1081 "
Rapeseed	105 "
Gingellyseed	3293 "
Poppyseed	16 "
Groundnuts	496 "
Castorseed	3360 "
Rice	2629 "
Myrabollams	7075 "
Cottonseed	98 9 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	222 "
Juwar	441 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	2736 "
Bajra	1748 "
Coal	3442 Tons

THE METAL MERCHANTS Co.

Brass Rates.

9th, March, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1¼	80 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	80 0 0
Do.	1¾	80 0 0
Do.	2	80 0 0

Copper Rates.

9 March 1921

		Rs. a. p.
Copper	2/4	79 0 0
Do.	1/	85 0 0
Do.	1¼	87 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	90 0 0
Do.	1¾	87 0 0
Do.	2/	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		51 0 0
Panch teka Joint		25 0 0
Copper English Bars		60 0 0
Brass-Bars		34 0 0
Lead		65 0 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3	
Bank Demand	1-3	1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3	3/4
Fcs. Demand	328	
American Dollars	414	1/2
Hongkong Dollars	186	
Shanghai	28	1/2
Japan	189	
Singapore	186	

Market:—Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

March, 9th, 1921.

Ready.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	56	0	0
Poppyseed White	13	0	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0
Mowraseed	7	4	0
Barley	50	0	0
Castorseed	46	0	0
Vrar	36	0	0
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	3	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	13	13	9
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheal June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

LAST DAY OF . . . . SALE . .

TO-DAY

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF BARGAINS IN

SHIRTWEAR	— SOCKS	— TIES	— SLEEPING SUITS
HEADWEAR	— GLOVES	— KERCHIEFS	— SWEATERS
UNDERWEAR	— BRACES	— BELTS	— DRESSING GOWNS

SPECIAL VALUE

VELVETEEN JACKETS	Rs. 25-0	FLANNEL BLAZERS	Rs. 25-0
ANDAMAX WATERPROOFS	Rs. 17-8	UNDER DRAWERS	Rs. 2-4
SMART WAISTCOATS	Rs. 11-8	PUREWOOL BLANKETS	Rs. 25-0

REMNANTS

THERE ARE STILL A NUMBER ON THE TABLES

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER
BOMBAY

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bombay, March 9.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-1-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 87.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 1/8.
D. D. on London 1/3 3/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/3.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 340.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 380.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 198.
60 D/at D. P. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate dollar 3.90½.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.50.
London Silver spot D. 31-4.
London Silver forward D. 30-14.
German Marcks 240.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 78/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 68.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market after several fluctuations closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2260, By. Cotton 900, By. Dyeing 3250, Century 1005, Cent, India 3500, Colaba Land 2300, Currimbhoy 1065, Crescent 455, David 1450, Fazulbhoy 2150 N, Finkay 745, Ind. Malwa 585, Ind. Bleaching 160, Kasturchand 1475, Kohinoor 3000, New Great 650, Pearls 800, Phoenix 805, Shapurji 260, Swan 745, Swadeshi 3580, Simplex 560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 610, By. Burma 525, By. Burma N. I., 165 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 13/8, By. Tramway 117½, Bundi Cement 42, Kanti Ord 220, Katni Defd 1200, Shivrajpur 36, Tata Ord 12708, Tata Defd 605, Tata Hydro 875, Tata Oil 100, Tata Bank 22, Scindia Steam 22 dis.

MILL STORES.

March, 9.

The demand has not materially improved. Quotations has kept steady without interesting alterations. Local mills are comparatively very quiet. Up-country buyers are not free. Japanese Bobbins have, though not improved in rate, become scarce, as the offers from Japan are very high, and indents booked for Japanese sundries are not in abundance. Leather goods are dull. Woolen goods have fair inquiry, and quotations have not shown any shrinkage. The quotations are as follows:—Healds Rs. features. Antimony is offered at Rs. 3/6/0; Reeds—As. 5; Roller Cloth—18 oz. K Rs. 8/8; Clearebbing Bobbins—Rs. 46.

CHEMICALS.

March, 9.

Sodium, Bleaching, Caustic-soda, Bichromate of soda, kept almost steady. U. A. Bleaching kept in demand. There was some inquiry for Zincchloride. Litharge had no business this week. Farina and sago have undergone no further changes in values. Maize starch is quoted at Rs. 26. Farina changed hands at Rs. 20 and down wards. Sago is quoted at Rs. 12. Salts had no lively features. Antimony is offered at Rs. Rs. 2-7-0 per lb. Aniline is offered at Rs. 1-8-0. Glauber and Epsom salts kept same.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000.

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,00
II Investments in Treasury Bills Govt. Bonds etc. ..	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs. 11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders ..	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES..	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

THE IONIC PHARMACY — THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pint bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0	etc., etc.	

etc., etc.

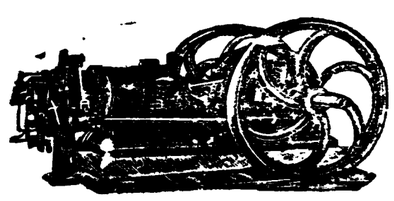
Can be had of Messrs I. G. Gajjar & Co. & Amersey Khimji & Co. C. Market.

For further particulars write to:— M. J. GAJJAR,

22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONKONG BANK. FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

Low consumption really reliable high efficiency
LATEST IMPROVED TYPE.



Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding-mills, Oil mills, pumps of all kinds, Electric Motors and Dynamos upto 2" J volts and 100 Amps. Saw benches, Cylinder Oils. Beltings, and all kinds of mill gin stores always in stock.

P. G. MUSKER & CO.
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SPORTING NEWS.

AGAKHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY'S MATCHES.

The programme for the third day's play in the Aga Khan's Hockey Tournament consisted of two matches—Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch versus the Crusaders and Shropshire Regiment versus B. B. and C. I. Railway (Bombay). Play began punctually at 4-15 p.m.—the attendance for the first match was extremely poor, but the galleries began to be filled up by the time the second match started.

Y. M. C. A. Procter v. Crusaders was a fairly well-contested match both the teams coming up to the same standard of play. The Procterites it is true were able to win, by a margin of one goal—the scores being Y. M. C. A. (3) Crusaders (2), but the victory was very marginal and had luck favoured the Crusaders they would at least have been able to effect a draw.

The second match Shropshire Regt. v. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay though a fast game on the whole was at times very dull to witness—as neither side played with any concentration. The first hour's game was a series of alternating wild rushes, mostly along the sides without any scientific effort to centre the ball. Consequently another ten minutes of play had to be gone through and in this Shropshire Regt. scored the only goal of the match—thus averting the necessity for another fixture.

Y. M. C. A. PROCTER (3) BEAT CRUSADERS (2.)

Play began punctually at 4-15. The Crusaders had the initial advantage and they rallied strongly by round the Procterites' goal. The venue of operations was soon changed and within the first 15 minutes Y. M. C. A. broke the ice by scoring the first goal. Crusaders now tried hard to equalise and for a time even exchanges followed. The fortunes of the match were extremely uncertain at some stages of the game as when the Y. M. C. A. increased its lead to 2 goals the Crusaders countered by bagging a goal. When half time was reached the score stood at Y. M. C. A. (2) and Crusaders (1).

After change of ends Crusaders played with great energy and made numerous rushes to the Procterites' goal and gave them many anxious moments. One of these rushes bore fruit in a goal and the score stood at 2 goals all. But the Y. M. C. A. played up in turn and again got the lead by securing a 3rd goal.

R. H. Thompson scored the first and third goal for the Y. M. C. A. the second goal was scored by Sutton. P. D'Souza and J. D'Souza scored the two goals for Crusaders.

The teams were:—

Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch:—Goalkeeper: P. O. Haleren; full-backs: H. Hicks. W. Baillie; half-backs: E. Duthrie, A. Hellpoin, A. Jarman; forwards: G. Thompson, W. Twiss, R. H. Thompson, H. Sutton, P. Masoe.

Crusaders:—Goalkeeper: Rosario; full-backs: J. D'Sousa, D. D'Sousa; half-backs: J. Pereira, F. G. Pereira, Paunters; forwards: Farrao, Nicholas, J. D'Sousa, C. Fernandez P. D'Souza.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. C. D'Souza.

SHROPSHIRE REGT. (1) BEAT B. B. & C. I. RLY, BOMBAY.

The game proved an exceedingly fast game both sides doing a good deal of running. But precious little of results followed as the passing of both sides was very often erratic and there being very little of combined effort. Both the custodians did wonderfully well as they effected many spectacular saves—which came in very handy. After one hour's game neither side had secured and advantage and so ten minutes further play had to be gone through.

This stage of the game was very exciting, and the contestants were spurred on to greater efforts by the cheering shouts of their sympathers in the gallers. The stale-mate that was apprehended was averted by the Shropshire Regt. scoring a goal after barely three minutes. Lieut. Deedes who was brought into the forward line from being a full-back in the earlier stages scored this goal. After change of ends the Railway men tried their best to equalise but when the close was announced the Regiment remained victorious by a lead of 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Shropshire Regiment:—Goalkeeper: Pte Tunciffe; full-back: Pte. Lewis, Lt. Deedes; half-backs: St. Williams; Sgt. Jarvis, Pte. Leighton; forwards: Sgt Evans, Pte. Reed, Lt. Bettington, Cpl. Pullock, Pte. Williams.

B. B. and C. I. Rly:—Goalkeeper: Fox, full-back: Rolings, Short; half-backs: Covell, Inwood B. Mayes; forward: Neuville, Cabral, Martin, O'Neil.

Umpires: Messrs. C. D'Souza and D. J. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—Lusitanians (B) v. G. I. P. Railway.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanians (A) v. Cathedral Schools.

CONDER OPEN DOUBLES TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following are the set competing for the Conder Tennis Tournament, which will be played on the Y.M.C.A. Courts, Queens Road, Bandstand:—

1. Commissariat and R. C. Dhage; 2. Sambamurthi and Kulkarni; 3. Gonsalves and Wasoodew; 4. McDonell and Johnstone; 5. Lewis and Kapadia; 6. Madgaokar and Tyebji; 7. Amott and Harvey; 8. Fernandes and Fernandes; 9. Unwala and Dastur; 10. Cooper and Sanghani; 11. Thompson and Duthie; 12. Gollerkeri and Vaya; 13. Philips and Rosenbloom; 14. Banaji and another; 15. Rhenius and Mackintosh; 16. Harwood and another; 17. Kohlhoff and D'Cunha; 18. Rao and Rao; 19. Cooper and Choksi; 20. Wood and Oliver; 21. Mehta and Mehta; 22. Glover-Wright and Parkhill; 23. Pether and Crowe.

The following is the drawing:—

Friday, 11th inst set No 6 against 7, 18 against 19.

Saturday 12th inst: set No. 8 against 9, 16 against 17.

Monday 14th inst: set No. 10 against 11, 14 against 15.

Tuesday, 15th inst.: set No. 1 against 2, 12 against 13.

Wednesday, 16th inst.: set No. 3 against 4, 22 against 23.

Thursday, 17th inst.: set No. 5 against winners of 6 and 7, No. 20 against 21.

Friday 18th inst: winners of No. 8 and 9 against those of 10 and 11; winners of 16 and 17 against those of 18 and 19.

Saturday 19th inst.: winners of 12 and 13 against those of 14 and 15.

Note: All games commence at 5 p.m. sharp.

AMBALA RACES.

SPRING MEETING: FIRST DAY

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMBALA, March 9.

The following horses are left in the Ambala Spring Meeting, First Day:—

THE JUTOGH HANDICAP. Distance R. C. (1 mile 5 furlongs).

Glenlyon 11/10, Leofric 11/3, Canberra 10/12, Bohunk 9/3, Derman 9/10, Marie Antoinette 9/0, Warrigal 9/0,

THE AMBALA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Helen's Bay 10-12, Prime Boy 9/5, Munderah 9/4, Lady Lyric 8/11, Cerise 8/7, Little Eva 8/0, Salvation 7/2, Wangy 7/0.

THE DESERT PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. t

Mount Pleasant 9/13, Powder Puff 9/11, Bahlool 8/8, Rangoon 8/9, Munsi 7/13, Bronze Metal 7/7, Babil 7/7, Monocle 7/4, Taiseer 7/0, Rockfeller 7/0.

THE SABATHU PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Little Wonder 10/6, Miss Twistum 9/10, Indian Made 9/3, Burning D 8/0, Forlana rio 8/0, Shining Light 7/10, Isolda 7/5, Sui Kong 7/0, Winkey 7/0.

THE TANGRI PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Bricken Bridge 9/12, Helen's Bay 9/10, Garden Reach 9/4, La Farine 9/3, Changed Times 9/0, Eternity 8/11, Lavenir 8/9, Diana 8/6, Steel Barrel 8/4, Casket 8/4, Bollet 8/0, Pearl 7/5, Mrs. J. 7/5.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Glencoe 11-8, Garland 8/13, Rainbow 8/13, Axis 8/10, Baltaway 8/5, Varlet 8/4, Nadim 8/2, Three-Fifty 7/5.

F. A. CUP.

SEMI FINAL TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8, 6-50 p.m.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9.

The following is the draw for the semi-final round of the Association Cup to be played on March 19th:—

Tottenham Hotspur v. Hull or Preston at Sheffield.

Cardiff v. Wolverhampton at Liverpool.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. BEAT BENALLA.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

BENALLA (Victoria), March 8.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9

On the resumption of the match between the M. C. C. and Benalla to-day Benalla fared badly before the deadly bowling of Waddington and Howell, being dismissed for 69 in the first innings and 178 in the second. The M. C. C. thus won by an innings and 101 runs.

Bowling for the M. C. C. in first Benalla innings Waddington had ten wickets for 31 and Howell five for 28. In the second innings Waddington had six for 69 and Howell six for 66.

ANOTHER JUTE MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 9.

About 4,000 employees of the Northbrook Jute Mill, Company, are idle as a result of the action of some five hundred spinners, who, on Monday, while the work was in full swing, suddenly downed tools. The work of the mill being dislocated the management closed the mill. It appears that the trouble was due to the demand for the dismissal of three employees, which the management declined to accede.

Official & Personal.

Lady Lloyd attended the Social Gathering of the Members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday afternoon.

Lady Lloyd held a meeting of the Infant Welfare Scheme at Government House on Wednesday afternoon.

Sir George Lloyd was the Guest of the members of the Lodge Imperial Brotherhood at Dinner, last night.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS

DEBATE IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 9.

The Council of State met this morning at Metcalf House, Mr. Muddiman presiding. The agenda paper contains five resolutions.

Sir William Vincent announced business for the 17th instant, and said that an opportunity would be given for discussion of Mr. Kale's motion for a committee to enquire into exchange.

The President then announced the result of his conversation with the President of the Legislative Assembly about the House Committee, and wanted to ascertain the sense of the House whether they would favour a joint committee. The House suggested consultation for to-morrow after ballot.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Marcair, the resolution on the appointment of a committee to enquire into the quantity of rice produced, the quantity required for home consumption, and that available for export could not be taken up.

SEPARATE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Bhurgri moved:—"The Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council to make a definite declaration that the time has come for complete severance of the judicial from the executive functions and that early steps be taken to accomplish this severance almost immediately." Mr. Bhurgri said that many high Government officials in the past, including Lieut.-Governors of provinces, had expressed their expressed opinion in favour of the separation of judicial and executive functions, especially when India had made a large development. The public had always suspected the course of justice where the prosecution itself sat to dispense justice. Unless this loss of confidence in the sense of justice of the country was restored the administration would suffer for the distrust of the people. The question at issue had been causing great uneasiness for forty years past, and since this question was discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council and the salient feature of that debate was that all parties even those who always saw eye to eye with the Government, voted for the resolution. The agitation to-day was a hundred times more than before. Government might argue that separation of the two functions would involve extra heavy expenditure in these days of financial difficulties. The speaker emphasised that the country would not grudge a single pie for this great boon, if it was conferred.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh emphasised that this was a very old subject, and in supporting the resolution said he did not suggest that miscarriage of justice resulted from the combination of functions, but the suspicion remained in the public mind. He recognised the financial difficulties, but even if the severance cost the country more he would still support the fundamental principle of the resolution.

'HOME MEMBERS' REPLY.

Sir William Vincent said that there had been a great controversy for the past many years over the separation of the judicial and executive functions, and innumerable statements had been made on this subject and great slur had been cast on judges. He reviewed the history of Government's efforts in this matter since the time of Lord Minto. In all cases, local Governments were consulted and it was found that the separation of the two functions would bring great administrative difficulties, without bringing in a considerable amount of advantages. It had been alleged that the functions of a prosecutor and judge were combined in the same person. It was so, but certain sections like 191 were introduced in the Criminal Procedure Code in order to safeguard the accused person from suffering from prejudice at the hands of a judge. He quite realised that certain judicial systems of the world. As a result of investigation it would be seen that many allegations were groundless. The Home Member quoted figures to show many allegations were groundless. The Home Member quoted figures to show that in the major provinces of India in the year 1911 37 per cent. of the Police cases were acquitted by magistrates. Then again the sessions court revised these cases and between 25 to 37 per cent. of the cases had been acquitted in appeals. Thus, it would appear that the actual cases of injustice by the union of the two functions were considerably exaggerated. (Hear hear). Here, the speaker recited a poem written by a retired Civilian, saying that High Courts generally released prisoners and justice had to weep. He admitted that in very few cases overzealous officers did lend their ear more to the prosecution. But, from his vast personal experience as a magistrate, collector and judge, he could say that the difficulties of the present system were very much exaggerated, and the combination of the functions was more apparent than real. He pointed out that even in England in certain spheres, the executive and judicial functions were combined, for instance, the Lord Chancellor combined the great Executive and Judicial functions. He believed that the combination of the two did not generally result in miscarriage of justice. However, the question of expenditure had to be considered. The administration of justice was now a provincial subject and local Governments in the present circumstances of their revenues would not favour the idea of spending a good lot on separation of the two functions, while more urgent work were demanding considerable grants. The Home Member quoted a telegram from the Madras Government, saying that the resolution about the separation of these two functions was discussed and rejected by a majority. This was how one local Government thought of this question. It would not, therefore, be just on

(Continued on page 8.)

ANGLO-INDIA NAVIGATION CO.

QUESTION OF LIQUIDATION.

VOLUNTARY OR COMPULSORY?

An extraordinary genral meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company Ltd., was held yesterday at the Empire Theatre pursuant to the order made by the High Court of Bombay on the 21st of January last, on hearing a petition presented by Mr. Sorabjee Cawasji Petit, a Director of the Company to consider whether they desired the Company to be wound up by the Court as desired by Mr. Petit or whether they desired that it should continue its business. Mr. N. H. Moos, the Provisional Liquidator, presided.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting and said that the instructions of the Court were that the shareholders were to consider two points, namely, whether they wanted the Company to be wound up or whether they wanted it to go on; and that they had to give their decision on either of the points.

A shareholder got up and said that nobody in the meeting was able to say "yes" or "no" on any of the points, as nobody was in possession of the real facts about the present position of the Company.

Mr. Haveliwalla then addressed the meeting. He said they all remembered how at the time of the statutary meeting what ever question they asked, they were referred to Mr. Spance who had been to England at that time. Mr. Spance then came and went away, but they received no explanation on the subjects they were doubtful about. Now he wanted to know from them whether they were determined to extort an explanation from all those who were responsible for the present position of the Company. He said it would be quite cowardly for them to let these Directors and promotors of the Company go scot free.

SOUNDING "A NOTE OF ADVICE."

The question before them now was whether to wind up the business or to allow it to run on. If they desired to take the concern into liquidation he would sound a note of advice to them and it was that they should never allow it to be a compulsory liquidation through the Court, as it would mean a heavy cost and considerable waste of time.

Mr. S. Chothia suggested that the shareholders should hold a meeting of their own and appoint a liquidator for themselves. If they wont to liquidation through the Court it would mean a compulsory liquidation.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then said that in his opinion if they went to liquidation now they would have to repent. It would have the effect of putting of their assets to auction. He strongly advised them to hold over the question of liquidation for two or three months more. If they waited for two or three months and let the concern go on as it is, they would have the chance of going into voluntary liquidation later on.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy said that if they passed a resolution deciding upon the winding up of the business it would mean a compulsory liquidation. So, the wise course for them now was not to give their votes on any of the questions at present. If they voted for the liquidation now the liquidator shall have to be appointed by the Court who might not be a man of their approval. If they wanted a voluntary liquidation they would have to pass a resolution allowing the business to continue now.

Mr. Ramaikram, solicitor, also supported Mr. B. J. Dhondy's suggestion that if they had to go to liquidation they should not go through the Court but that they should appoint their own liquidator.

The Chairman then said that if they decided to abide by the desire of the petitioner, Mr. Cawasji Petit, who wanted that the Company should be would up by the Court then their concern would go to liquidation and the Court will appoint a liquidator, but nobody could say who the liquidator would be. But if they favoured a voluntary liquidation they would not be able to have at least for two months more. In the meantime their affairs would be at a fix and their ships would be lying idle in the harbour and the company would have to pay heavy costs.

The opinion of the meeting was then asked when the whole audience unanimously decided that the Company should continue its business for the time being

POLL ON MONDAY NEXT.

The Chairman then announced that a poll would be taken on Monday next, at his Office, between 12 and 5 p.m., when every shareholder should go there and register his proxy.

The meeting was all throughout noisy, so it was difficult to attentively follow the proceedings.

A SUBSEQUENT MEETING.

After this meeting was over, and Mr. Moos had departed, the shareholders held another meeting of their own, with Mr. Reenemubhoy Walli Mahomed in the Chair when the following resolution was passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) The business of the Company be continued by the Directors for the time being of the Company and that a committee consisting of Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Haveliwala, Sheriffbhai Haesum, S. B. Billmoria, Rahimbhai Vallimahomed and B. F. Bharucha (with power to them to add to their number) be, and they are hereby, appointed to advise and co-operate with the Directors of the Company in the management of its business and along with its Directors, to make the necessary arrangements to make for the valid appointment of a Board of Directors in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, the remuneration of each member of the Committee to be Rs. 25 per sitting, and the committee to act until the Board of Directors has been appointed as aforesaid and for such further time as that Board may require or as an extraordinary general meeting of the company may decide.

(2) That the Directors and the Committee, if still in being, do convene the general meeting of the shareholders of the Company within 4 months from this date, and submit to them a full and complete report of the business of the Company and an audited statement of account showing the Company's financial position as at the 18th June, 1921.

E. D. SASSOON MILL FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is the official report of the disastrous fire that broke out. The day before yesterday, submitted by Superintendent Fuller:—

At about 2 p.m., Tuesday information was received from the E. D. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill on Ghorupdeo Road that a fire broke out in the mills. The police went to the spot and necessary arrangements were made. The whole of the Fire Brigade, with the exception of Colaba, Deshle Road and Dadar, turned out and began to work on the fire and was not till 4-30 p.m. that it was brought under control.

The fire originated from the Mule department on the top floor and before the Brigade could arrive it spread rapidly to the Reel and Spinning departments, the whole of which were destroyed before anything could be done. The only two departments, that remained intact were the weaving departmentment, the Engine room and a small part of the carding department on the ground floor.

THE CAUSE.

The fire was due to friction between two Gallows pullies, the sparks of which ignited the cotton fluff stiching to the ceeling. The loss is estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The whole mill is insured for seventy lakhs with the South British and Atlas Insurance Company.

During the fire one of the men from the Fire Brigade, named Laxuman Bahajir No. 141, was overcome by smoke and fainted. He was removed to the Marhatha Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. One Gunpat Sonnu, aged about 25 years, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, was trying to start one of the fire pumps when one of the walls from the top floor collapsed and part of it fell on him. He complained of pain in the body and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated and allowed to go home. He had no external injuries. It was reported late last night that Raman Laxuman aged about 55, employed in the folding department on the top floor, was missing. The police searched the debries and found the charred remains of a body which is believed to be that of Rama.

GOVERNMENT AND NEW ERA

ADVERTISEMENT IN NATIONALIST NEWS PAPER.

Readers of the advertisement columns of the several newspapers in Bombay, notably the "Bombay Chronicle" and its Anglo-Indian contemporary the "Times of India" must have noticed a striking difference in the contents, for some weeks past. Many of the Government or official advertisements are not to be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" while they are profuse in the "Times of India" and other "loyalist" papers. The entry into the much vaunted New Era has found Government with an altogether changed front in regard to the nationalist papers, especially the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Sanj Vartaman," the "Hindusthan" and the "Sandesh" in this city. It appears that in the case of the "Bombay Chronicle," an exception is made in so far as official advertisements and notices are sent for publication whenever it is considered, obviously, advantageous to Government. According to moderate mentors, these are days when people ought to render gratitude to the Government for small mercies, and therefore one must thank them for the reservation said to have been made in favour of "the Chronicle." It is also said that all responsible officials in the various departments under Government, both civil and military and the judicial tribunals have also been informed that they should subscribe only for the least possible number of copies of the banned papers, required for official use. The right of Government to extend to or withhold its patronage from certain newspapers is not questioned. But are public funds to be misspent in subsidising the Anglo-Indian press or fostering servility in the Indian press? The purpose of official advertisements is to give due publicity to official notifications, etc., and by excluding certain papers, Government will be effectively shutting out a large section of the public from the opportunity of keeping themselves informed about such matters. There are many people in Bombay who do not subscribe to the Anglo-Indian sheets and will not even look at them. Their attitude is the same in regard to the loyalist or servile press. It would be interesting to know whether the Indian members of the Executive Council or even the Ministers are aware of the tactics of the bureaucracy to sap the independence of newspapers, or, if aware how they acquiesce in such tactics? Some member of the Legislative Council might interpellate Government on this interesting subject, and also elicit the useful information whether such orders have been submitted to by the Indian members of the present Government.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory, Prize Distribution.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Girls' Friendly Society Fancy Fete, Cama Hospital, 4-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Presentation to Col. Greig, Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 12.

The s.s. Dongola with outward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PETTIGARA.—Mr. Pherozeshah Jamshedji Pettigara brother of Khan Bahadur Dr. Rustomji J. Pettigara, Civil Surgeon, Sukpur, and Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Pettigara, Superintendent C. I. D. Bombay City Police died of heart failure at Sanghai on the 7th March.

REQUIEM MASS.

Friday the 11th March being the first Anniversary of the late Miss Hereniana beloved daughter of Baptista Noronha and Rozalina Crasto and sister of M. R. Noronha of Nadora there will be Officium Defunctorum followed by Requiem Mass at 7-30 a.m. in the National Church of Dabul.

Relatives and friends are kindly requested to attend.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Thursday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

From Tuesday the 15th instant Nos. 19 down and 20 up Delhi express trains will not run between Muttra and Delhi.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Kalyan with the outward Mails of the 24th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Muttra Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th instant.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva Natac Mandali will stage their popular play "Ekach, Pyala" on Thursday the 10th March 1921, at 8-30 p.m. in the Balivala Grand Theatre at Grant Road in aid of the P. P. Nursing Association.

VACCINATION.

Fecilities for Vaccination free of charge will be provided at the Health Department, Head Office, (Ground Floor of the Head Municipal Offices), on Friday, the 11th March, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. (S. T.).

Vaccination will be done directly from calf to arm.

EASTERN BANK, LTD;

The Bombay branch of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., have received the following cablegram from their London Office:—

The Board of Directors recommend final dividend at the rate of Sh. 5 (Five shillings) per share less income-tax at Sh. 6 (Six shillings) in the Pound, payable to the Proprietors as registered on the 14th March 1921.

AJMER KHWAJA FAIR AND RAILWAY BOOKING

A notice issued by the B. B. and C. I. Rly. authorities informs the public that owing to the shortage of coal special trains in connection with the Khwaja Fair to be held at Ajmer from March 11 to 18 will not be run, and that it will also be necessary to restrict booking to Ajmer on ordinary passenger trains between the dates mentioned above.

Mr. Dastane, President, Khilafat Committee, Bhusawal and Chairman of the District Congress Committee, East Khan[illegible] has been served with a warrant under Section 448 by the Deputy Police Superintendent in connection with the liquor shop picketing at Bhusawal.

A resolution by Moulvi Saiyed Mubarak Ali urging Government to cable to the Secretary of State for transmission to the Near East Conference, London, that the Shias of this province are equally concerned and interested in the welfare of the Turkish Government as the Sunnis is admitted for discussion by the President of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council.

The subordinate staff of the Indian Mid land section of the G. I. P. Railway entertained Mr. A. C. Rumboll, retiring Agent of the G. I. P. Railway on the 7th instant at the Jhansi Railway Institute. The entertainment commenced with whist-drive, followed by a dance. An address was presented by the staff on a silver tray to Mr. Rumboll who made a fitting reply and was visibly moved recalling his reminiscences. (A. P.)

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CRITIC.—Your letter is too long.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 10, 1921.

THE "REPARATIONS" CRISIS.

Unless Germany accepts the condition of economic servitude on behalf not only of the present generation of her citizens; the Allied forces will advance into German territory. All yesterday there was a rumour current in Bombay that Germany, rather than submit to terms which would reduce her to the condition of the slave of Europe, had declared war. Many people thought it natural that a proud nation, which, until crushed, had led the van of civilisation, would choose to perish, sooner than endure this last indignity. We do not think it possible that Germany can even think of war on this occasion. She has been too utterly defeated and completely crushed. But that she would like to go to war we quite believe; and that the ignominy and, as we consider, the injustice now imposed on her will rankle in all German hearts for generations we can well imagine. It is not so much the treatment which is meted out to her—"the fortune of war" is understood by military peoples—but the tone of hypocritical and sanctimonious humbug which accompanies the treatment. Germany's entire responsibility for the war is an essential part of the Allied case, according to Mr. Lloyd George. He even said it to the face of Simons; when everybody now knows that the responsibility, if it must be fixed, does not fall exclusively on one nation or group of nations. Every student of politics now knows that Czarist aggression and the Pan-Slavonic propaganda had a lot to do with it, and that every nation which prepared for war in time of peace, and formed alliance with another nation with a view to war, must bear its share of the responsibility for the terrific tragedy which has ruined half of Europe and demoralised the other half. European civilisation was a homogeneous whole, composed of the contributions of all nations in the continent, those of Austria-Hungary and Germany being of immense importance to that whole. The destruction of Austria and the enslavement of Germany have destroyed European civilisation as it existed hitherto. It now remains to be seen what Anglo-Franco-Italian civilisation, separated from the German contribution, will be worth. At present it seems largely an affair of greed, vainglory and vindictiveness.

A HOPEFUL TENDENCY.

A Reuter's telegram we published yesterday, giving "Observer's" statement with regard to the negotiations on the Turkish Treaty speaks of the retrocession of Kurdistan to Turkey. Kurdistan, if we remember rightly, was to have an independent national status—i.e., self-determination—and Kurdistan has "self-determined" in the most decided manner by her staunch adherence to Mustafa Kemal. The bare idea of separating that country from the Muslim Empire, simply because it is inhabited principally by Kurds who speak a different language from the Turks shows how completely European statesmen fail to grasp the meaning of Islam, which does away with nationality in the aggressive sense. The Prophet said: "He is not one of us who sides with his tribe in oppression, and he is not of us who calls on others to aid him in injustice and he is not of us who dies while assisting his tribe in tyranny." The notion of "my country right or *wrong*" which is at the root of the European idea of nationalism is thus regarded by all Muslims as impious. A Muslim of India or of West Africa or China is regarded as a compatriot by a Muslim of Turkey or of Egypt or of Kurdistan; and this feeling which for a time was weakened while the Muslim world was dazzled by the shows of Europe, has been strengthened lately by the evidence of Europe's moral and religious bankruptcy combined with a display of hatred of Islam. Even in the Arab provinces, of which the disaffection for the Turkish Empire has been widely advertised the sentiment of Muslim brotherhood is the chief motive power of political consciousness; and any statesman who ignores it, there or elsewhere, is sure to witness the collapse of all his plans. Until twenty years ago, the essential solidarity of Islam as a vast super-nation was recognied without dispute by British statesmen. It will have to be recognised again, and at the present Conference, if these negotiations are to lead to an enduring peace.

The same telegram which speaks of the "retrocession" of Kurdistan states that "Van and Tiflis" (sic) will have to go, but that there is difference of opinion as to whether the Kars province should be ceded. The provinces of Van and Bitlis (Tiflis is the capital of Georgia) and of Kars are at present in the possession of the Turks; and as those provinces are out of reach of the Allies, the discussion as to their future ownership might be regarded as academic if it were not for the Turkish need of Thrace and Smyrna; and still greater need of peace. Kars was Russian territory previous to the war, while Van and Bitis were Turkish territory. If there is an Armenian majority in Van and Bitlis to-day, it is due to the extermination of the Muslim population by the Armenians during the Russian occupation between Feb. 1915 and March 1918. All Muslims would naturally object that the Armenian claim, based on a massacre-made majority, is unjust; and so it is. But, if the Turks see fit to exchange the two little, rather unproductive provinces of Van and Bitlis for the large, productive province of Kars, in their own interests, we cannot see that anybody can object except the Kurds who regard the provinces of Van and Bitlis as a part of Kurdistan; and their objection, if they have one, has been made already since they are strongly represented in the National Assembly at Angora and on the staff of Mustafa Kemal.

Finally we are told that "the sort of revision which British Government circles favour, is the granting to the Turks of certain religious guarantees, Adrianople, and the substitution of a more imposing symbol of Turkish nominal suzerainty over Smyrna, while retaining substantially the provision for Greek administration and control." We have not the least idea what all that means except that in the case of Smyrna it means Greek possession. Whatever concessions they may be prepared to make regarding Thrace, consistently with England's pledge that Turkish sovereignty should be maintained there, the Muslims of the world make no reservations whatsoever with regard to Smyrna. Greece must go from Asia Minor, bag and baggage, and full Ottoman sovereignty must be restored in the Aidin vilayet and every other vilayet of Anatolia. There is no word so far of an even more important matter: the removal of the unjust economic and military restrictions on the future development of Turkey as a "nation" in the European sense, which also deprive the Khalifa of his necessary qualification of "Defender of the Faith". And the thorny question of the Arabic-speaking provinces has not yet been mooted. But there is evidence already of a tendency towards conciliation on the part of the Allies, which the Government of India—if, as we hear, it backs the Muslim claim whole-heartedly—should be able, by strong representations, to convert into a policy which will pacify the East for a century to come.

THE NADIAD SCHOOL AFFAIR.

The three school-buildings at Nadiad of which we told the story in a leading article on Tuesday, have been taken over by the Collector of Kaira on behalf of the Educational Department in accordance with his ultimatum, the delay accorded to the Municipal President having expired. According to the report of our Nadiad correspondent, the Collector, supported by a force of police, entered the buildings by breaking open the locks. In view of a document from the municipal archives which has been shown to us, we doubt the validity of the Department's claim to legal ownership of those school buildings; though we can quite understand that the Collector, being a Collector, and having the[illegible]ned in his ultimatum decided [illegible] on a certain day, felt it a matter of prestige to execute his threat in an imposing manner. He would not have been a real Collector otherwise. But we are not surprised to learn that the people are incensed at his high-handed action, which, we still hope, may be repudiated by the higher Provincial authorities. The incoming Viceroy has appealed to people in India to give him a fair chance. The repressive and vexatious measures being put in force against the Non-Cooperation movement by the authorities in other provinces bid fair, by exasperating the people, to rob Lord Reading of the fair chance which he asks for.

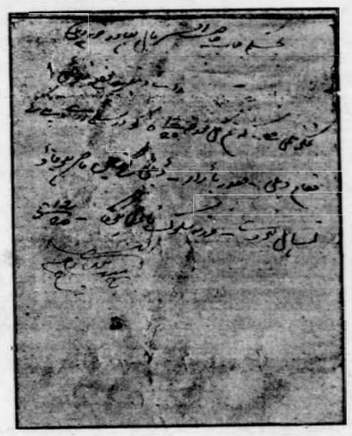
Notes of the Day.

Cold Comfort.

We referred yesterday in our leading article to some salient defects of Mr. Hailey's Budget. The same want of consistency characterises the Ways and Means programme. Mr. Hailey can use platitudes about living on over drafts. But mere platitudes are but cold comfort. We have had in the last three years a total deficit of about 40 crores, which will be increased eventually by the figures of this year. We have so far met it by borrowing; and, despite Mr. Hailey's declamation against overdrafts, we are to borrow 15 crores this year. The Government have had pressure brought to bear upon them in regard to the continued depreciation of their recent long term loans, and they propose to make a special provision to arrest the decline in their credit evidenced by this depreciation. Why this special consideration for the war-time investor? He invested his money knowing that it was to be used up in powder and shot, while the older investor in 3 and 3½ per cent loans really thought of good securities like the Railways when he placed his savings at the disposal of the Government. The war time investor, moreover, was perfectly aware, at the time of the investment, of the steady rise in the rate of interest all over the world, and the consequent decline in the value of the older gilt-edged securities. The earlier investor of India considered the 3½ per cent. as among the fixtures of nature. Finally, the earlier investor is now faced with a much greater depreciation absolutely than is the case with the war investment, and has also a greater amount at stake. If belief in the good faith of Governments must be preserved it is imperative that all steps taken to prop up the later wasteful loans should be made equally applicable to the holders of the 3 or 3½ per cent. paper. But the Council is dominated by men who obey the impulse of self-interest or who have a weakness for bureaucratic blandishments. What reck they of the implications of such a policy, and what can the country expect from their "representations" against this budget of inconsistencies?

An Official Denial.

The other day Mr. O'Donnell, Home Member, replying to Mr. Faiyaz Khan in the Legislative Assembly, denied that any voters in Delhi were warned in writing that legal liability rested upon them, if they did not vote at the last election. We reproduce here a photographic facsimile of the warning issued to ignorant rural voters by the Patwari of a village near Delhi, ostensibly under the authority of the Revenue officer, to show that the Home Member is complete



ly misinformed on the point. The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee is in possession of a photograph of the actual order issued and Mr. O'Donnell, if he wishes, is at liberty to satisfy himself as to the genuineness of the latter by making independent enquiries. The Patwari's "order" was, of course, wholly illegal and we are not surprised to hear that the rustics to whom it was issued, being given to understand by the Congress workers that it could have no effect, refrained from voting.

An "Objectionable" Cable!

Elsewhere will be found the copy of a cablegram which was addressed to the "Daily Herald" of London by its correspondent in Bombay and which the Telegraph Department has refused to transmit as being "objectionable." As Mr. Chaman Lall says, it really passes one's understanding how news which any reader in England interested in Indian affairs can pick out three weeks hence from any Indian journals can be deemed "objectionable" when transmitted by cable. The contents of the cable, especially the mention of the fact that repression is on the increase in most of the provinces, may be unpalatable to the authorities, but facts are facts and cannot be hidden for long from the British public. The use of the censorship for the suppression of unpalatable truth is not only high-handed but silly in the extreme. While a deliberately lying propaganda is being carried on by the enemies of India, who are bent on keeping the British democracy ignorant of the true trend of events in this country, an embargo on truth,—truth, as at least the non-official Indian public sees it,—can never be for the benefit of either the "rulers" or the "ruled." We are not living in the days of War, that meaningless censorship of news should be exercised by an irresponsible bureaucracy. An emphatic protest must be entered against such abuse of powers.

The Corporation Presidentship.

It has long been the practice with the Bombay Municipal Corporation to dispose of the residentship on sectarian or communal considerations. Only occasionally, has this rule been departed from, presumably because its recognition was inconvenient to the caucus that pulls the strings. An attempt has been made to perpetuate this custom by inducing some of the intending candidates to withdraw in favour of Sir Sassoon David, who seems to have been induced to announce his candidature. The wirepullers would have had their own way and secured in time an easy walk-over for their candidate, but for the manifestation of public discontent with this family arrangement, which has been growing of late years. Particularly this year, the discontent has come very much to the fore. The result has been, it seems to us, the announcement by Dr. Sukhia of his candidature to the presidentship. It promises a keen contest between Dr. Sukhia and Sir Sassoon David and the reasoned sympathies of the public will be with Dr. Sukhia. In spite of his eccentricities, Dr. Sukhia has often shown considerable independence in civic affairs by refusing to toe the line to men in power. In the coming year, the need for independence on the part of the President of the Corporation will even be more pronounced, in view of the many questions of consequence that will be coming up for decision. The foremost among such questions will be the attitude of the Corporation towards the whole Development scandal, and the promised visit of the Prince of Wales will overshadow everything else in the eyes of the Government and a certain type of the Corporators. Unless the President of the Corporation happens to be a strong man, of independent views, and capable of resisting official blandishments, officialdom will try to have everything its own way.

No Time to Lose.

Sir Sassoon, of course, is not the man that the public want. Nor can they be sure, in certain matters, of Dr. Sukhia, whose part in connection with the presentation of an address to the Duke of Connaught militates against him. Now that he has been convinced of the strength of feeling among the ratepayers against such movements, and as he might not wish to forfeit the confidence of his electors, after having been an elected representative during an unbroken period of twenty years or so, it may be hoped that it will be with him a case of *verb. sap*, to use a favourite expression of his own, that he will take a hint from past experience and while in office refrain from doing anything that might offend against the clearly expressed opinion of the majority of the ratepayers in the city. The caucus and its official sponsors will, very likely, do all in their power to get Sir Sassoon in. The task before Dr. Sukhia is by no means a light one. It therefore, behoves the more popular representatives in the Corporation not only to assist him with their own votes but also induce other corporators who may not have yet made up their minds to cast their votes for him. The election is to take place early next month, and neither Dr. Sukhia nor his supporters have time to lose in setting about the work.

A Municipal Scandal.

From the half-hearted and leisurely way in which the Municipal executive is proceeding in the matter of the highly insanitary conditions prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Gloria Church at Byculla, we do not expect that the removal of the nuisance will be accomplished within any measurable distance of time. The executive has been, since last September, warning the lessee of the ground as well as the owners of the huts to remove the latter, but instead of there being any mitigation of the evil, there are to-day, after five months, more of these insanitary dwellings than there were when the first warning was issued. When the lessee was first served with a notice to remove the huts by the end of September last, there were only 30 of these dwellings. Instead of removing them he proceeded to add to them and there were about a hundred by the end of December. During this period he was twice fined, but not a single hut was removed by him. He was again prosecuted on January 18th along with some hut-owners. The magistrate, while fining him afresh, allowed the hut-owners time till the 1st of February to remove the huts. On the 1st of February they were granted a further extension till the 15th February. When the case was called up on the latter date, it was found that while a few huts had been removed new huts had sprung up in the same compound on another side. The magistrate fined 12 of the hut-owners Rs. 5 each and ordered them to remove the huts forthwith.

Wanted Immediate Action.

As our readers must have seen from a report which appeared in our columns on Thursday, 19 hut-owners were again fined by the magistrate on the 1st instant, while warrants were ordered to be issued in the case of four others who failed to put in an appearance in the Court. The actual position to-day is that while 55 huts have been removed so far, there are still 45 huts, old and new, which constitute a standing menace to the health of the residents of the locality. The horrible insanitary conditions, including that sink of diluted filth which serves as a "well" to the inmates of the huts, still remain, while there is no cessation of the thick volumes of smoke issuing from the huts, which are really ovens for the preparation of popped grain. The conditions within the huts have become even more horrible than formerly, because owing to the restriction on the number of huts, it is now sought to multiply the ovens in each hut so that whereas formerly there was only one oven, there are now two or even three. Not only is the municipal executive to be blamed for allowing these insanitary conditions to continue but the paltry fine of Rs. 5 each inflicted on the hut-owners bears no proportion to the magnitude of the offence. The hut-owners make hundreds of rupees monthly from the trade carried on in the popped grain prepared by the wretched workmen dwelling in these huts and a Rs. 5 fine is a mere pin-prick to them. If the Magistracy and the Municipal Executive are earnest about the removal of the nuisance, a heavier fine than Rs. 5 should be inflicted on the owners. The Municipal Act empowers the magistrate to inflict a fine up to Rs. 50 for the offence. But, in view of the repeated defiance of the hut-owners and the urgency of putting an end to the nuisance, the Municipal executive should proceed without further delay to pull down the huts, which procedure is amply within its competence.

NO REDUCTION OF ARMY EXPENDITURE POSSIBLE.

"FORCE PROVIDED FOR IN BUDGET IS LEAST."

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning when the discussion on the military expenditure in the budget was resumed.

Sir Godfrey Fell in the course of a speech spoke at length in justification of the military expenditure. He regretted that much of the criticism directed against Government had been based upon inaccurate information. Even so well-informed a critic of Army policy as Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had made a serious mistake, while comparing the Army figures for years 1913-14 and 1920-21. It was alleged that Army expenditure which stood at 18 million pounds in pre-war days had risen this year to 58 millions. That is more than three hundred per cent., but the fact was that the pre-war figures were based on exchange of one shilling four pence, while the calculations for this year were based on two shillings. Applying, therefore, same exchange ratio it would appear that military figure which stood now at 58 million pounds was not less than 26 millions in 1913-14. Thus there had been an increase of over hundred per cent. only and this rise compared favourably with other countries of the world, where in certain cases the increase had been over two hundred per cent. in Army expenditure.

FIRST DUTY, NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Proceeding, Sir Godfrey Fell said the first duty of any civilized Government was national defence and any Government which failed in this duty would be rightly accused of jeopardising the vital interests of its people. National defence depended upon a contented and efficient Army, for maintenance of a discontented and inefficient army which would not repulse the attack of enemies, was sheer waste of public money. Now the obligation for national defences varied in different countries from time to time. India was placed in an unfortunate situation because of its geographical position. The wide range of the North-West Frontier, inhabited by tribes to whom the rich districts of British India were an irresistable temptation, was a potential and constant danger to the peace and security of India. Then again, there was the need for internal peace and those who doubted it should read the telegrams from Lahore appearing in this morning's papers. He assured the House that everything was done in Sir Charles Monro's time to reduce the fighting strength and that the present Commander-in-Chief had placed the figure of strength even below that contemplated by the late Commander-in-Chief. But if the Army must be cut down because of financial difficulties, he asked the House to remember that the Commander-in-Chief was not responsible for the unfortunate state of Indian finances. However, everything possible was being done. A sub-committee of the Executive Council would sit on the question of reduction of army and non-official evidence would be taken by this Committee. Then again a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee was asked to thoroughly examine this question. Thus it would appear that no avenue had been left unexplored in future to reduce the Army to the minimum strength compatiable with material safety. But he asked the members to remember the turmoil in Middle East, the Bolshevik rule in Russia and the state of war on the Frontier and the internal position of the country.

WHY ARMY HAS BECOME COSTLY.

The rise in the cost of Army had been due to increments in pay all round for a discontented army was a serious danger. He maintained that none of the Army people were overpaid to-day. The accommodation for Army had cost a good deal. The rise in price of foodstuffs, clothing, ammunitions and other requirements of the Army had greatly enhanced their bills. They had on humane grounds provided better medical arrangements and mechanical transport. Added to all this, tanks, aeroplanes, armoured cars and other up-to-date weapons had been introduced. All these various factors had contributed to a rise in the Army budget.

He pointed out that the pay of British officers was fixed by His Majesty's Government and they had to pay what was fixed by Home Government. Here the Army Secretary quoted figures to show that during 30 years from 1884 to 1914 the Army expenditure had always fluctuated between 43 and 54 per cent. of the total revenues of the Central Government, while in the current year it was about 33 per cent. Could it then be said that the Army was absorbing more percentage than what it did in 1884? Moreover, the defence of this country was a central subject and the proportion that was given to this head had rates with central revenues only and had nothing to do with the provincial revenues. It could not be said that central revenues represented the whole finances of the country. Provinces paid nothing for the defence and if the central and provincial revenues were combined together and then the rates of military expenditure to all-India revenue were sought, it would appear that it represented far less a percentage than in many other countries.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE NON-VOTABLE.

Touching the regret expressed by certain members that the military expenditure was a non-votable item, Sir Godfrey Fell said personally he wished that this Assembly had the power to vote for the money required for national defence and thus shared the responsibility with Government on military matters. He believed that the figure for the Army had nothing to make him ashamed of or apologise, for he submitted that when good days dawned they might consider considerable reduction in Army strength. Under existing conditions it would be the height of criminal folly if an adequate provision was not made for the Army. (Cheers.)

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF SOLDIERS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who spoke after Sir Godfrey Fell, said that he had been assailed with missiles from various quarters, many of which in his view had missed the mark, but to some of which it was only right that he should make a direct reply. It had been his habit to reply to such attacks with weapons more directly effective (laughter), and he had better practice in the use of such weapons than any wordy warfare in this House. Mr. Jamnadas had asked Government to reduce the number of fighting troops in view of up-to-date defence weapons that had been brought into the Army. But it must be noted that, compared to pre-war strength, the British troops in fighting units in this country had already been reduced by no less than six thousand men and Indian troops by seven thousand five hundred. India was far behind hand in the use of up-to-date appliances referred to.

POST-WAR ARMY.

As regards Mr. Rangachari's query as to whether final decision as to the strength of post-war army had yet been arrived at, and his further request that the whole question should be examined by a committee with half of non-officials, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief said that was exactly what was going to take place. A sub-committee of the Executive Council would be appointed for the purpose and unofficial witnesses would be called to give advice and opinion. No doubt, it was a legitimate demand that the normal strength of the army must correspond with normal financial resources, but internal as well as external situation did not permit that. It was unfair to compare the growth of expenditure between India and self-governing Dominions because circumstances there were wholly different. Neither in Canada, nor in South Africa, nor in Australia had they turbulent fanatical tribes on their frontiers, like the Wazirs and Afridis.

As regards Sir Savaswamy Iyer's suggestion for the creation of a territorial army, the Commander-in-Chief said:—"I am quite prepared to say that when the Territorial Army reaches the standard of efficiency, which I hope it may before long, I shall be ready to contemplate a proportionate reduction. But at the present moment, the Territorial Force is in its infancy, and though I am quite prepared to give every possible encouragement, I doubt whether, for some years to come, it would reach the degree of efficiency which will justify our looking upon it as of potential military value."

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

As regards the proposal for Indianisation of the Army, the Commander-in-Chief said:—"I take it that this means reduction of British troops and increase in the number of Indians. If, so, I am prepared to take this question when conditions of India become normal. Though I am desirous to give every opportunity for young Indian to be trained for holding commissions in the army, I would point out that no economy would be effected by substitution of Indians, because they cost exactly the same as British officers of the same rank."

HOME GOVERNMENT'S CONTRIBUTION.

As regards the proposal that Home Government should contribute to the maintenance of certain sections of Indian Army, his Excellency strongly demurred and said that the Indian Army existed for India and therefore any such claim was absolutely unjustifiable.

NO REDUCTION IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE POSSIBLE.

Dr. Gour had asked why so much the army was maintained when the League of Nations was trying to bring in the millenium of universal peace, but the Commander-in-Chief feared that there was not the slightest chance of these Afridis and Wazirs becoming members of the League. As one, who had in past years conducted operation against Bolsheviks, he said that he knew the danger of Bolshevik menace, especially after what had recently taken place in Bukhara and Turkistan, and, therefore, urged that there must be a strong and efficient army in India. If the frontier tribes would be peaceful, there would be a large reduction in military expenditure. These tribes had never been peaceful in the past. They were not peaceful now, and he was afraid there was no prospect of their being peaceful in the near future. Troops were necessary in India to maintain internal peace, as military were often called out to quell riots, especially riots of religious nature. As for more commissions to be given to Indians, he was hopeful at no distant date it would be possible to provide educational facilities not only for the service in India, but also for sons of those Indian officers who had served so gallantly during the late war. Government were willing to give every facilities for Indians getting commissions, provided they rose to proper educational standard. He was unable at present to give any guarantee to the Assembly that expenditure on the army would go down. If Bolshevik menace disappeared, if internal situation in India cleared, and if Non-Cooperation agitators ceased to lead astray ignorant and gullible masses, then the Assembly would be justified in asking for a reduction of military expenditure, but until these were seen, any further reduction below what was provided for in the budget was to run grave and serious risks. The only way against war was to be prepared for war and the force provided for in the budget was the least which, in his opinion, would give to India that reasonable degree of security which Government were bound in honour to provide in order to protect the struggling and teeming population. (Applause.)

Mr. Mukherjee wished that fresh taxation should not have been brought forward at this time, when the Assembly was not firmly seated. He criticised the exchange muddle and the growth in military expenditure, but felt that the Assembly had been placed in a difficult position on the question of passing of the budget. He particularly objected to any rise in postage.

WHY INDIANS GRUDGE TO SPEND.

Mr. Samarth, referring to the speeches of the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Godfrey Fell, said that the Army Secretary missed the real point at issue. The position was that India would not grudge any single pie on military expenditure, if Indians were to equally share the training and military equipment of the army. If the Assembly had power it would not vote to expenditure of air force and Sandhurst where no Indians were recruited. (Applause.)

Here Sir Godfrey, interrupting, explained that these matters were in the hands of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India had to follow His Majesty's orders.

Mr. Samarth, continuing, said that this did not satisfy him for he knew that the King's Commission would never come and that crores of rupees were still non-votable, at least for another ten years. He said that the budget figures were most complicated and should in future be presented in the manner of the House of Commons. He objected to the inclusion of clocks, watches, and umbre'las among taxed luxuries.

Mr. Kamat objected to the form in which the budget was presented and while agreeing that in all civilized countries national defence should be the first outlook of a nation, he asked Sir Godfrey Fell to quote a single instance where moral and material progress was sacrificed for the maintenance of a costly army, which was revealed by the fact that while a comparatively small number of British soldiers, numbering seventy thousand cost six crores, about two lakhs of Indian soldiers cost only 24 lakhs. He considered Mr. Hailey's remarks about the Bombay merchants' refusal to pay bills as unjust and inopportune.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS NEGLECTED.

Mr. Radha Kishan Das said that while the country felt grateful under the British rule for the safety from external aggression they painfully realised that under the British aegis they had not been allowed to attend to their economic and industrial progress. The material advancement of the country should not be sacrificed for the sake of too expensive an army, far beyond the needs of the country. He objected to fresh taxation on matches, postage and other items acecting the poor.

Mr. Bishambar Nath wished that India Government had been bold enough to tell the Whitehall people that the currency policy must be formulated according to the needs of India.

Mr. Mahomed Schamnad objected to military expenditure, especially when India was forced to maintain an unnecessarily large army with the ulterior motive of using it to subjugate other countries for attractions of the oil fields.

Mr. Mahadeo Prasad criticised the Government for bringing about trade retrogression. He wished taxation on sugar be raised still further and postage be left untouched.

Mr. B. P. Singh also urged retrenchment in the army figure. He objected to taxation on postage and enhancement in railway rates.

Mr. S. P. Bajpai objected to the heavy administration having been thrust upon poor India. He suggested floatation of loans rather than fresh taxation, for thi would otherwise give impetus to non-co-operation.

MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.

At this stage Mr. Hailey rose, amidst applause, to reply to the debate. He justified the position taken up by him on the 1st March with regard to currency policy, military expenditure, and civil administration. He appreciated the spirit of the House, but emphasised that time was now for provision rather than vision. Government would fully place all matter before the Standing Finance Committee for scrutiny. He assured that Government would consult experts on 3 and 3½ per cent. securities.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

CUSTOMS GRANTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mrch 9.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day, when Mr. Mohmad Hajibhoy, new member, was sworn in. The House then proceeded with the second stage of the Budget. viz, submission to the vote of the Assembly of the demands for grants which were moved by the members of the Governent.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. Innes moved that the Rs. 66,95,000 under the head "Customs" be granted. Sir Siwasmy Iyer moved the first motion for omission of Rs. 1,000 for loveries and clothings for superior officers which was rejected by the House.

Mr. Venaktapati Raju moved that the lump provision for revision of establishment at the Madras Custom House be reduced by Rs. 50,000. This was carried but the same member's request for reduction of local allowance from Rs. 94,139 to Rs. 69,576 was rejected.

On Sir Siwaswamy Iyer's motion for ommission of Rs. 2,400 for contribution towards the maintenance of the customs recreation Club Bombay, after Mr. Innes had replied, more than half a dozen members raised several questions, of which one was whether Indian employers were also allowed to be members of the club. Mr. Innes replied that he had no information about it. Eventually, the motion was pressed to a division, and was carried, 51 voting for and 39 against it.

Mr. Venktapathi Raju then moved for reduction of local allowance to establishment in the Sindh division from Rs. 6,21,37 to Rs. 4,26,39, which was carried. He also moved for reduction of provision for executive subordinates and customs preventive establishments in Bengal from Rs. 5,25,000 to Rs. 5,00,000, but the motion was defeated. His next motion for reduction from Rs. 3,83,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs under lump provision for revision of the Calcutta Customs preventive establishment elicited a lengthy debate.

LUMP PROVISIONS.

Mr. Innes said if the House reduced the vote it would create more discontent among the ranks of the preventive service, who were only getting a living wage. It was not a sound policy that because an expenditure was put down in advance that they should cut it. The Bengal Government had not yet had time to send their definite proposal. Mr. Rangachari supported the motion, and suggested that they could leave this amount to the supplementary estimate. This suggestion was considered by Mr. Hailey as unsound.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer took objection in principle to making lump provisions, as this would slacken the work of the departments concerned in the expenditure. The Assembly would be foregoing its right of watching the expenditure carefully, if such lump provisions were made beforehand.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer opposed the motion, and Sir Thomas Holland, on behalf of Government, pointed out the necessity of granting the provision.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas also opposed the motion and suggested that the working out of details under this head be left to the experts of the department concerned.

Mr. C. Subramanyam regretted that Sir Sivaswamy Iyer of all persons should have objected to making a lump provision.

Mr. Macarthy (Burma) suggested that all items of lump provisions should be placed before the Standing Finance Committee.

The mover, replying, said he would not press for deduction of lump provision if Government gave an assurance that they would not spend the money unless the Finance Committee examined and approved of it.

Mr. Innes promised that from the next year such lump provision would not be budgetted unless the Finance Committee had approved of them, but for the present year it was for Mr. Hailey to accept Mr. Macarthy's suggestion. the proposals had got to go through the Finance Department. It was not the business of this House to go into details of the scheme at present.

The motion was pressed to a division and lost, 44 voting for and 46 against it.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju then moved that provision of overtime and holiday allowances and fees for the Appraisers Establishment in Bengal be reduced from Rs. 3,75,000 to Rs. 3,05,000 but after Mr. Innes reply he withdrew it. The same member urged reduction of the lump provision for revision of the establishment under contingencies in the establishment in Bhamo (Burma) from Rs. 32,18,000 to two lakhs. Mr. Innes explained that the establishment would be deprived of the increase, which was sanctioned recently all round the provinces. The lump provisions estimated by the local Governments should have been put for discussion on the first day, thereby entailing a lot of misapprehensions. The Public Accounts Committee could, in future, secrutinise details of these provisions whever possible.

STARVING ON RS. 4,000!

Mr. T. Rangachari observed that the matter must be investigated by this House as a matter of business principle, because there were a lot of sums which only went to encourage extravagance and, what was worse, there was a proposal to raise the pay of High Court judges in Madras, because it was stated they were starving on Rs. 4,000.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer pointed out that all these proposals should be put before the House in detail, because fear of publicity would compel the departments concerned to be as careful as possible in the preparation of their estimates. The Public Accounts Committee would be exceeding its bounds, if it were to advise Government as to the course of action after the lump provision had been made. As for a Standing Finance Committee, unless Government would assure the Assembly that the opinion of this committee would be agreed to by them or that in case in which Government differed from its opinions the question would then be brought before the Assembly he would not be pleased. Really, the question was a constitutional one.

Rai Jadunath Mazumdar Bahadur wanted to know whether representatives of the local Governments in the Assembly were here only to draw salaries and allowances and vote on the side of Government or to help the Finance Minister and the House in explaining the position of the local Governments involved in these questions of votes.

Mr. Percival said that the great fault of the local Governments was delay and not extravagance and any proposal to reduce these provisions before the House would only add to that delay.

At this stage, Mr. Hailey assured the House that all lump provisions in the Budget would be placed before the Standing Finance Committee, but wanted the House to give Government powers to deal with cases of extreme emergency. Thereupon, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju withdrew the present as well as one or two other similar motions of which he had given notice. Mr. Rangachari also withdrew his motion, by which he wanted reduction of ten lakhs under the head "Customs."

TOTAL REDUCTION: 74,000.

Mr. Innes' original motion for grant of Rs. 66,95,000 was formally withdrawn and the motion for grant of Rs. 66,21,000 was

(Continued from page 6.)

DUSSELDORF OCCUPIED!

ALSO DUISBURG AND RUHROT.

ALLIED MILITARY MEASURES.

The Allies have spared no time in making an advance on the German territory.

The French and Belgian troops occupied Duisburg at noon on Tuesday; and the Rhine Flotilla occupied Ruhrort.

Dusseldorf was occupied at dawn.

Gen. Degouttey, who is in supreme Command, has transferred his headquarters to Neuss.

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 9 a.m. March 9.

A very brieff period has elapsed between the breakdown of the conference and carrying out of the military measures, for a Paris message announces that according to semi-official advices from Dusseldorf, the first French detachments advancing towards Dusseldorf arrived on the border of the region to be occupied last night while a Berlin message states that a British detachment from Cologne is also on its way to participate in the occupation.

General Degoutte is in supreme command.

APPLICATION OF FORCE.

BARON HAYASHI AGREES WITH M. BRIAND.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states that in the course of the consideration of Mr. Lloyd George's reparations project, Baron Hayashi, speaking feelingly and deliberately, said he recognised justice of M. Briand's contention that it was necessary to apply force. This is the first time Baron Hayashi has differed from the British standpoint of reluctance to resort to military penalties until utmost limits are exhausted of securing an agreement.

AGLO-FRENCH SATISFACTION.

THE OCCPIED TOWNS

Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 9.

While abortiveness of the Conference is regretted in England, a feeling of relief amounting to satisfaction is apparent in Paris where the sincerity of German's desire effectively to meet the reparations obligations has always been suspected. it is commonly agreed in England that the Allies extended to Germany every opportunity, and, by unofficial discussions during the past few days, have come up to scratch but that German stubbornness prevailed.

London papers cordially endorse the action determined on by the Allies and dwell on the blundering German diplomacy and impudent and cynical speech of von Simons, and notably on his demand that Upper Silesia, which before the war was preponderantly Polish, should be German, without reference to plebiscite

Von Simons' final rejoineder to Mr. Lloyd George is regarded as indicating that additional counter-proposals will be submitted without delay in order to terminate new occupations, but it is generally felt that the only propositions which can be discussed will be the unquestioned acceptance of the Paris decisions with modifications regarding the method of discharge.

OCCUPATION OF DUSSELDORF.

Meantime, the occupation of Dusseldorf will be particularly distasteful to the German Industrialist. Hugo Stinnes, whose Headquarters are there, and who is credited with having exercised a baleful influence over negotiations. Of the occupied towns in sanctions, Duisburg and Ruhrot are the principal ports for waterborne coal from the Ruhr district. The military part of sanctions is regarded as simple, but the provision of a levy on German exports is considered to be more complicated and remote from bringing into operation owing to the necessity for legislation. There is reason to believe that any German attempt to evade the new customs line by diverting the German Trade through Rotterdam and other ports will be promptly countered by an Allied blockade.

DUISBURG OCCUPIED

ALSO RUHRORT

Recd. 1 a.m March 10

Mayence.—The French and Belgian troops occupied Duisburg at noon to-day, and the Rhine Flotilla also occupied Ruhrort.

OCCUPATION OF DUS ELDORF

GENERAL DEGOUTTE'S NEW HEAD QUARTERS

Paris.—Dusseldorf was occupied at dawn by the Allies, who advanced during the night, transported in lorries and flotilla of boats. The British consisted of cavalry and tanks, the Belgians of infantry and the French of Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers, Artillery and Armoured Cars. While the Belgians crossed the Rhine Bridge, the British and French marched on the Right Bank from the Cologne Bridgehead and entered Dusseldorf from the South East.

Genl. Degoutte's Headquarters have been transferred to Neuss.

IN THE REICHSTAG

"ALLIED CONDITIONS APPLIED BY FORCE"

Berlin.—Herr Fehrenbach to-day, delivered a speech, which was interspersed with cheers before a full attendance of the Reichstag. He described the penalties as Act of violence. "The Allied conditions," he said, "are to be applied by force and, therefore, they have nothing to do with the principles of right."

POLISH MEETING ATTACKED

Paris.—A telegram from Oppeln, Upper Silesia, states that a band of Germans attacked a Polish meeting at Beuthen on March 6th and on the troops intervening the French Lieutenant, Dabau, was killed by a blow from the Bludeon. The French Chasseurs restored order.

PETROGRAD BOMBARDED.

REDS RETIRE TOWARDS GATCHIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 9.

A message from Helsingfors states that, following upon the ignoring of the Kronstadt revolutionary Government's ultimatum to the Soviet, the rebels have begun to bombard Petrograd. Petrograd is silent but some Soviet front batteries on the Gulf of Finland are replaying.

Numerous fires are racing in Petrograd and can be clearly seen from the Finnish border.

It is reported that the rebe's have captured the Armenbaum Fort, and that the Reds have retired towards Gatchin where they are strongly concentrating.

KEMALISTS' SUCCESS.

BATUM OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 10 p.m. March 9.

A message from Constantinople says it is reported that the Kemalists have occupied Batum.

BURMA REFORM BILL.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT CARRIED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8, 6-50 p.m.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 9

In the House of Lords the motion by Lord Ampthill to adjourn the debate on the Burma Reform Bill, until the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office was carried against the Government.

FARROWS BANK CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 9.

The Farrows Bank Case was resumed today. Sir Gilbert Garnsey who has been appointed special manager of the bank in place of Sir Lawrence Halsey whose health has broken down gave evidence that the net trading losses of the bank totales 1114 thousand sterling, which had been cancelled by crediting to the profit and loss account certain funds which were not profits. The case was adjourned till March 8th, when the defendants will be formally committed for trial.

THE "TRUTH" CASE.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 9.

In the "Truth" case yesterday the defence statements hinged on three points, viz., (1) that the whole case is the result of a feud between the second accused and the police, because of the former's attack on their irregularities, (2) that the first search was irregular, and, (3) that the letter found during the second search was left by the police themselves during their first search.

The prosecution first tried to establish that the letter belonged to the Bangalore Press whether stolen or introduced by the police, as per the defence statement. The case is proceeding.

Since the 5th instant there has been a strike among the policemen in Patna and other parts of the province, who are alleged to have been dissatisfied at the recent increase of salary and allowances.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

MOTIONS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

DEBATE IN LOCAL COUNCIL.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council one item was reduced by about Rs. 14,000, and that after pressing it to a division. A majority of two votes only saved the motion from being rejected by the Council. There was a lengthy discussion on the question of creating 15 new posts of Subordinate Judges to create a "leave and Deputation reserve" for the whole Presidency. Suggestions were made in the course of the debate that the Registrars of District Judges should be appointed to those posts whenever necessary, instead of creating a new set of posts. When the original motion of Rao Saheb Harilal was withdrawn by him, Rao Bahadur Chitale's motion for a reduced grant was adopted by the Council. After the result was announced by the President it was brought to his notice, at the time of a division on another question, by Mr. Crerar that the voters for "noes" had not registered their votes, hence the majority of two in favour of the motion. The President said he had already given his decision and he wanted to have the opinions of the members whether he could reopen the question at all. Some two or three members got up and said the question was decided once for all, but they could not quote any authority in support of their contention. Mr. Hayward said the decision of the President could not be challenged, and it was final. The President said even if the letters had given their votes against the motion there would have been equal number of votes on both sides, and in that case he would have to decide the question by giving his casting vote. He would have given his vote in support of the motion—but not on the merits of the question. He did not however wish to give his opinion whether the question could be opened or not. The Home Member, Mr. Hayward, said he was quite prepared to accept the decision of the Council and abide by it. So everything ended happily.

The provision of Rs. 40,000 for five assistant judges was also rejected by the Council in the division lobby by a substantial majority of eleven votes.

After the Council had passed an amount of Rs. 30,000 for the revision of the salaries of gazetted officers of the High Court the item of Rs. 5 lakhs for the revision of the salaries of clerical establishment in the Judicial department came in for discussion. Mr. Haji had brought a motion for the reduction of the amount to Rs. 3 lakhs. The whole Council was, however, opposed to this reduction, but Mr. Haji's principle was involved and he proceeded to deliver his two speeches, one in moving and another in replying of the "regulation" length. But he failed to convince anybody and Mr. Hayward congratulated him more on his fighting spirit than on his sympathy. The motion was rejected. The Council also sanctioned a further revision to the salaries of Assistant and Subordinate judges by providing Rs. 60,000.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The Council resumed discussion on the provision of Rs. 50,000 for new District judges.

Rao Sahib Harilal Desai said after taking the District Court out of Kaira for so many years, to take it back now would mean great inconvenience to the public, for there were no suitable buildings at Kaira. Even at Nadiad there were very few suitable buildings although one or two might be found suitable. At any rate it would mean great inconvenience to the public to take the Court to Kaira.

Mr. M. H. Hayward said the District Judge at Ahmedabad had a great deal of administrative work to do, and this work of three revenue districts occupied nearly two hours of his time. Some steps had already been taken towards making Nadiad the principal town in the Kaira District and he opposed the motion.

Mr. J. B. Patel, who comes from the Kaira District, also opposed the motion of the Court at Kaira.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) said his district was one of the most litiguous districts and contributed a large amount of revenue to Government. He hoped the Court would be located at Nadiad and not at Kaira.

Mr. Pahalagani dealt with the question very exhaustively and some others also supported the motion. After some further discussion the motion was negatived.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES' CADRE.

The provision of Rs. 40,000 for addition to the cadre of Subordinate Judges for leave and deputation reserve then came in for discussion. Formerly the provision for leave reserve for sub-judges came from the qualified posts, but that was criticised by the High Court, Mr. Crerar said. They had now to make some arrangements for granting leave to these sub-judges.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale had a motion for reducing the item to Rs. 26,000. He said they could go on for so many years without feeling the difficulty of creating a new cadre, and he did not see any reason why in this lean year they should incur such a large expenditure. Instead of absorbing these places permanently, he suggested the creation of temporary appointments. He also suggested buying the contentment of their present sub-judges, instead of creating new posts.

Mr. B. G. Pahalagani also supported the motion.

After some discussion Rao Saheb Harilal withdrew his motion. But Mr. Chitale's motion remained.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

Discussion was resumed after lunch.

Rao Bahadur K. R. Kale said the question of the improvement of judicial system must be decided only after consulting members of the bar, among other people.

Mr. Crerar said the posts asked for were not new posts, but were only for the purpose of replacing men going on leave or on deputation. They did not ask for additional posts.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said it was unfortunate that Government had not considered his suggestion for the appointment of registrars whenever there was a temporary vacancy. If they had more men available Government would be more lax in granting leave to sub-judges. Another thing was the proposal had not been scrutinized by a committee of non-official members. The Council was, of course, powerless in the matter, but they could raise their voice.

Mr. M. H. Hayward said the suggestion of the appointment of Registrars was not a practical one. These men had replaced the old clerks of the Court, and if they were taken away, how was it possible for the work of the Court to be done? He was of the opinion that these posts were absolutely necessary.

The result of the division was 33 voted for the motion of Mr. Chitale and 31 against. The motion was declared carried.

The next item was one of Rs. 10,000 for typing allowance to clerks. It was stated the increased use of typewriters would mean saving of time and money. The motion was withdrawn on an explanation being given by Mr. Hayward.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT JUDGES.

The Council then took up the provision of Rs. 40,000 for five assistant judges and their staffs. They were only temporary and not permanent. The provision was defeated in the division by a majority of 11 votes.

At this point the President said, in reference to the last but one division taken about which a point of order was raised, that he could not open the question again. Mr. Hayward, however, accepted the decision of the Council and the matter dropped there.

The Council accepted the provision of Rs. 30,000 for the revision of the salaries of the gazetted officers on the Original and Appellate Sides of the High Court. There were three motions for its reduction, but after an explanation had been given by Mr. Hayward to the Council the motions were withdrawn.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji then moved for the reduction of the provision of Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs for revision of clerical establishments. In view of the high cost of living it had been decided to increase the pay of the clerical establishment from 1st March 1920. Mr. Haji said if they gave a moderate rise, now when better times came, they would be in a much better position to cut down the extra expenditure.

Rao Saheb Harilal said other departments had got their increases except these clerks. He thought the circumstances demanded the sum, and he would oppose the motion.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said this was an example of economy run amok. Perhaps the mover was not unacquainted with the position and facts, otherwise he would not have moved the proposition. Mr. Haji must have been turning the pages of the printed budget and must have caught hold of this large sum so that he could bring a motion for reduction seeing that it was a large sum. He asked the proposition to be withdrawn.

A PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

After some further discussion Mr. Haji, replying, said a principle was involved in the case. He was proceeding with his speech when the President said at 5-45 p.m. he would have to get up and put the whole item to vote under the statute.

Mr. Haji said he was obliged for this reminder, but he did not know why his own motion should not be allotted, the necessary time for discussion. He opposed the question strenuously.

Mr. Hayward, replying, said he admired the gentleman's fighting spirit more than his sympathy. He said it was necessary to give the increase after an increase had been given to the various officers.

The motion was put to vote and only one voice was heard in favour of it, the rest against it. It was therefore lost.

After some two or three items had been disposed of the provision of Rs. 60,000 for the temporary appointment of a High Court Judge came for discussion. Mr. Hayward said it was not a votable item. After some discusslon the President said in such a question the opinion of the Governor was final. He held that the item was not votable and said that the Home Member should make a reference to H. E. the Governor whose decision on the point was final.

The Council then adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day.

Dr. Cholkar's case was taken up today. He was brought to the Court in motor at 10-30 a.m., under a police escort. In the District Court compound armed and ordinary police were in attendance. Messrs. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police and Narayan Balwant Kamat subinspector of police the Marathi shorthand writer were examined by the prosecution. The case is proceeding.

On Saturday night last, writes the "C. M. Gazette", an armed dacoity was committed in a populous part of the city of Amristar. A party of burglars numbering 10 or 12, armed with *kirpans* and *kulharies*, attacked a silk goods shop in Chitta Katra, overpowered the chaukidar by a show of forces threatening to kill him if he stirred, broke open the shop and carried away goods worth about Rs. 1,400. Police are investigating; armed pickets have now been placed throughout the city.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Special Representative.)

Wednesday March 9.

The Legislative Council must learn to possess its soul in patience if it desires to get through its business with any praiseworthy rapidity. Although there is no organised obstruction on the part of any particular group to any specific set of Government proposals, there is a good deal of desultory talk against each and every grant, and nobody appears to be in any hurry to get through the work. The member-in-charge is often invited to give an explanation. He answers by making an exhaustive speech. The facts brought out in that speech catch the passing attention of the same hon. member who apparently has more regard for the principle of retrenchment than any close knowledge of the bearing of the details he has just heard to the matter in hand; and he indulges in a speech, which gives rise to some criticism from another member. When the debate has thus wandered on, the hon. mover will exercise his right of reply and the member in charge will, of course, summarise the debate, and press forward again the Government's point of view This laborious device for wasting time in the indulgence of irrelevancies occasionally evokes a protest to end the debate by the demand of a closure, but the member who moves it does so at his peril, because the gag can be used against him, by those who happen to be totally uninterrupted in some particular matter he may have at heart.

A Lawyers' day.

To-day, however, nobody thought of asking for a closure, because the Council considerably depleted though it was, heard with attention the repeated arguments from the Government bench why several new posts in the judicial cadre were absolutely necessary. Messrs. Chitale and Pahalajani are terribly earnest people, when once they feel convinced that they must play their role or rigid economist, and they do not apparently reiterate argument. On Tuesday evening the Council was discovering whether the creation of two new judgeships costing the public exchequer half a lakh of rupees. The best part of the session before the recess to-day was spent in further debate regarding this question. It was clear that this was a lawyers' day, Nobody but lawyers took any part in the debate, and what was natural, none but lawyers took any intelligent interest in the matter. There were lawyers for and against the new judgeship. Mr. Bhae, for example, aware of the fact that the two new judges would be available for Kaira and Kolaba, respectively, wanted the House to sympathise with the hard lot of the lawyer who had for want of a separate Sessions Judge's Court in the Kolaba District had to suffer the discomfort of appearing before the Thana judicial authorities. Mr. Chikodi, the mover of the proposal, not to allow Government to have these new posts, again appealed for economy. Evidently the idea is that assistant judges, men generally from the Provincial cadre can very well do the work and the same idea was expressed in later discussions the whole day. The Council, however, allowed the grant.

Struggle for more efficiency.

The Council then witnessed a further struggle on the part of Government to secure more efficiency. They wanted a grant of Rs. 40,000 to add nfteen new appointments to the cadre of subordinate judges for leave and deputation reserve. The Secretary of State had sanctioned these appointments and Rao Sahib Harilal Desai who had suffered the experience of being ruled out when discussing the appointment which had received the sanction of approval from the India office inquired at the outset whether any debate on the motion was permissible. It was permissible in the opinion of the President and the Government bench, and the debate began in the usual manner. The Home Member asked Mr. Crerar to explain a few points regarding the matter. This was possibly with the hope of shortening, the debate, but Mr. Crerar's manner of explaining the necessity of providing for an addition of fifteen new officers was not particularly happy. "Subjudges were only mortal" said Mr. Crerar "like other men they some times fall ill, and they want then substitutes" Hon. members who later took an active part in the debate showed that they had brains enough to understand the elementary principles enunciated by Mr. Crerar. In the words of Mr. Chitale their contention was that Government had the habit of absorbing into the regular cadre appointments created temporarily and then coming forward with the demand that the inefficiency in the supply of officers be met by additional grants to create new posts.

It was further pointed out that the registrar attached to the district courts were now drawn from the ranks of the sub-judges and these officers who had only psasmodic period of hard work could easily be deputed to those districts where heavy judicial work was pending to relieve the congestion. Rao Bahadur Chitale demanded an explanation from Government why the policy of creating temporary appointments was also to be thrown overboard for the expensive one of creating fifteen new posts. Mr. Pahalajani pointed out from figures he quoted from last year's Budget statement that nearly fifty new appointments had been added in the cadre of the second class subordinate judges. There was no great need, therefore, to create a further extra posts. Mr. Hayward pointed out the hardships on the young lawyer who accepted the temporary job of a subordinate judge only for a few months, and had again to go back to his practice. The High Court had intimated that it was neither fair to the bench nor to the public interest. In that case, said Mr. Chitale, the House ouht to consider his amendment that the grant should be reduced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 26,000. He contended that no statistics had been brought forward to prove that expenditure to meet the cost of the fifteen appointments was necessary. He reiterated his argument that registrar of district Courts should act as relieving subordinate judges. Mr. Hayward took refuge behind the authority of the Public Services Commission in his reply and considered the creaton of the fifteen new posts and urgent administrative necessity

An Interesting Division.

On the motion being pressed to a division, there voted for the Government proposal thirty one members for Mr. Chitale's thirty-three, and amidst cheers, the grant was disallowed, but the President, at a later stage discussed that the two letters on the Government side had under some misapprehension not exercised their right of voting. The President wanted the assistance of the House in determining what he should do, and the Chief Secretary pointed out to a Standing Order leaving the issue in such cases entirely in the hands of the President. There was no intention on anybody's part, however, to reopen the matter, and the Government found that their defeat was confirmed.

Another reduction effected

This defeat led to another, and also by a narrow majority. Rao Sahib Desai objected to the Rs. 40,000 being granted for the establishments of temporary assistant judges. The Home Member pointed out why the need was imperative. The posts had been already created and the establishment charges must be met. The debate on the question narrowed down into a conversational duel between Mr. Hayward and Mr. Pahalajani, both of whom quoted figures against each other, Mr. Chitale too showed a sudden thirst for information regarding the five posts for whose establishment charges the money was to be voted, and the Home Member was equally patient in quenching this thirst. The House, however, refund the grant by 38 votes to 27, and proceeded to consider the revision of salaries of the gazetted officers of the High Court. It agreed to the revision after a very cursory debate, the dominating feature of which was the question and answer process across the gangway indulged in by Mr. Chitale and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Mr. Haji then wanted the lump provision of five lakhs to revise the pay of the Government clerical establishments to be reduced by two lakhs, and as everybody has to say a word about the clerks and their hardships the debate on the matter is bound to be exhaustive.

NO REDUCTION OF ARMY EXPENDITURE POSSIBLE.

(Continued from previous page.)

accepted as a result of several reductions having already been agreed to, but with the proviso that in respect of all sums voted as lump provisions no expenditure should be incurred save with the concurrence of the Standing Finance Committee and subject also to the right of Government to incur emergent expenditure.

The house adjourned for lunch.

MUNITION BOARD SCANDALS.

QUESTIONS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 8.

At the Legislative Assembly meeting today Mr. K. C. Neogy asked:—Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing province by province (1) the number of prosecutions which have been undertaken in connection with the munitions fraud cases, (2) the number of searches made in connection with these cases, (3) the amounts of which the Munitions Board has been defrauded in each individual case, (4) the estimated expenditure to be incurred in the prosecution of each case up to the highest appellate court, (5) the total cost incurred upto date in each case, including the cost of deputation of officers to England and (6) the date of starting investigation, date of initiating legal proceedings, and the probable duration of the trial in the respective cases? Will the total expenditure to be incurred in these prosecutions be borne by the British exchequer or by the Government or is it to be shared by both, and, if so, in what proportion?

Sir Thomas Holland replied:—(1) the number of prosecutions hitherto undertaken in connection with the Munitions Board fraud cases is 51 in the United Provinces, and four in Bengal, (2) I am unable to state the number of searches made by the Police in connection with these cases. (3) In the United Provinces case there was no loss connected with the fraud, the property misappropriated having been recovered in one of the four cases. In Bengal the accused was found guilty of criminal breach of trust as public servant in respect of two sums of money, Rs. 620 and 810-4-0. The remaining three cases in Bengal are *sub judice*. (4) It is impossible to give an estimate of the expenditure which is likely to be incurred in the prosecution of these cases upto the final stage. (5) The total cost incurred up to the end of February 1921 had been Rs. 1,89,962 1-0. This includes Rs. 1,200 as legal expenses in the United Provinces case. The remaining sum includes the salaries of the Police Officers employed on these cases, but it should be explained that their investigations have not been limited to the cases in connection with which complaints have actually been filed. (6) In the United Provinces case, the investigation was started on the 12th June, 1920, and the case was concluded on the 6th December, 1920. In the one case in Bengal which has been completed, the investigation was started at the end of June, 1919, and the case was concluded in December, 1919. In the three pending cases in Bengal, complaints were filed in the Magistrate's Court on the 18th, 23rd and 26th August, 1920, respectively. I am unable to say when the investigations actually started, nor am I prepared to prophesy the probable duration of the trials. The expenditure in the United Provinces case was debited to His Majesty's Government. The expenditure in the Bengal cases is being borne by the Government of India for the time being.

Mr. Eardley Norton in a supplementary question asked whether there was any truth in the rumour that Government would not proceed with these cases.

Sir Thomas Holland: No.

Mr. Eardley Norton: Was there any official rumour?

Sir Thomas Hollands: No official rumour either.

MADRAS AGAINST ADDITIONAL TAXATION

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 9.

Under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, a meeting was held this evening Dewan Bahadur Govindraghava Iyer presiding. A resolution protesting against the proposals of the Finance Member regarding increasing postal charges, duty on match-box and paper and railway surcharge on food grains, fodder and firewood as any additional taxation on the above items would add to the hardships of poor people and retard the progress of the country. It was resolved to communicate the resolution to the President of the Legislative Assembly through Mr. T. Rangachari representative of Madras Legislative Council.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

(Continued from page 5.)

the part of this Council to press the hands of the local Governments on a provincial subject. The expenditure had to be borne by the local Governments and, therefore, they shoud be left for themselves to see what need they should first attend to. He, however, gave this assurance that if any local Government came to him with the proposal for separation of the two functions, the Government of India would not stand in the way, and would introduce the necessary legislation to effect the needed reform in any particular province. But, the Council should leave the hands of the local administration absolutely free. (Applause).

Sir Umar Hyat Khan, supporting the resolution, thought the Civil Service had greatly deteriorated of recent years and that the young officers now are keen on ruining their districts.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy thought that there would be little profit in prolonging the discussion. The scheme outlined by Mr. Bhurgri had been thrashed out all over the country. He congratulated the Home Member on the change of attitude of Government and agreed with him too that the question was a provincial one. In view of Sir William's assurance, Sir Manekjee advised the mover not to press the resolution.

BRAHMAN VS. NON-BRAHMAN.

Mr. Sastri welcomed the readiness of the Government to accede to the local Government's opinion in this matter, but took strong objection to the way in which the Home Member in his usual way, justified Government's position. He had quoted the instance of the Madras Government to show that the attitude of one local Government at least on this question was opposed to any reform but the speaker asked the House to remember that however well established, however hoary, and however undisputed a question might be it was decided by the canon of Brahman versus non-Brahman. So it would not help the discussion to quote the case of Madras, where differences between Brahmans and non-Brahmans were placed above the interests of the country itself. He referred to Sir William Vincent's remarks that, after all, there was no harm in the union of the two functions and said that, in spite of the Home Member's assurance, he objected to Government's doubts on the propriety of the policy of separation of judicial from the Executive. He wished Sir William had not introduced into this serious debate a poem which he read, and which cast a slur on the working of High Courts. However, that was a matter of taste.

Lala Sukhbhir Singh supported the motion. He thought that a District Officer had no time for other functions outside his strict executive work.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha considered this question as the odessy of Indian legislation.

Mr. Bhurgri withdrew his resolution by leave of the Council.

RESTRICTION OF EXPORT OF FOOD GRAINS.

Sardar Jogendra Singh next moved a resolution providing for restriction of export of food grains. It was not, said the Sardar, in the economic interest of the country to continue the embargo on export of food grains.

Mr. P. C. Sethna supported the resolution, saying the mover had rendered a service to the country and to Government by bringing forward the question. During the war the Allies were willing to pay any price demanded for food grains, consequently profiteering on a huge scale went on in India as elsewhere and control had to be introduced to-day was vastly different and there was no further need for restrictions.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan as a zamindar thanked the mover for his resolution, which he supported. He thought it a curious thing that a farmer could not sell his own property. The zamindars were like sheep whom anybody who came along could kill and it was time they became lions to get their own back.

GOVT'S. ATTITUDE.

Mr. Sarma welcomed the resolution. Sardar had dwelt at some length on the violation of the free trade principle of which Government had been guilty. For some time past Government had been exploring the possibility of removing the embargo. Mr. Sarma said Government were willing to withdraw the restrictions as early as possible but could not accept the resolution at present. It was well to remember that India's rice output was never during the last six years in excess of her needs, so that it could not be said that if there was enough wheat the wheat eaters could live on rice. Government had taken the only attitude they possibly could in holding the scales even.

Mr. Froom said that out of the 400,000 tons of wheat sanctioned for export only 250,000 tons had been shipped. This was due to lack of any demand from Home or other European countries owing to financial stringency. Now was the time to relax the restrictions on export of food grains.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas deprecated the assumption that only a limited number of cultivators of wheat had suffered owing to the embargo on export. He appealed for the principle of free trade and showed how the advantage of the present system was to the middleman.

Mr. Holerton said that everything pointed to there being a sufficiency of foodstocks in the country and there was no prospect just now of any considerable portion of it being exported. The Government ought to take its courage in both hands and remove the restrictions forthwith.

Dewan Bahadur V. B. Naidu supported the resolution.

After Sardar Jogendra Singh having replied, the resolution was carried and the Council rose for lunch.

ADVANCE 144 C. P. C.!

ORDER AGAINST MR. J. NEHRU.

ALSO AGAINST U. P. KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

SWAMI SACHIDANAND ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

Natice under Section 144 C. P. C. was served on the 6th instant at Sultanpur on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had gone there to attend a meeting. The Pandit, on being served with the order, wrote a note, stating he considered the order illegal and *ultra vires* but for the present he would not disobey it.

Notices have also been served on Mr. Mahomed Anwarul Hoque, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Badruddinpur and on the U. P. Khilafat Deputation, which proposed to visit Ghazipur, also on Pandit Badri Das Pandy, Editor of "Shakh Almora."

Swami Sachidanand was arrested at Ballia on the 7th and sent to Gorakhpur.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IN THE NIGHT.

Last night the Bandman Comedy Company gave a performance of "In the Night," a play in three acts by Cyril Harcourt. Monsieur Levardier is a French Magistrate rather old in age and married to a young wife. He is not exactly a loving or a lovable person, but that is no justification for his wife to fall in love with a friend of his called Georges Guerand. One evening Monsieur Levardier goes out on night duty leaving his wife with her lover. The lover stays with his friend's wife till five in the morning. But before he leaves Levardier's house, the "Intruder," a thief comes in and takes possession of bank-notes to the value of two hundred thousand francs which Monsieur Levardier had deposited in a drawer of his table. He also overhears some of the conversation between the lovers. After a while both, Guerand and the Intruder go away, and after they are gone Madame Levardier finds out the theft and phones to the police about it. The detective appears on the scene and notes everything. Monsieur Levardier on his return home next day is very much upset on hearing of the theft. He then discovers his friend Guerand's watch in his house, after which he feels sure about the infidelity of his wife with his friend. Now the "Intruder presents himself before Guerand and hands him back the stolen money for the paltry sum of twenty thousand francs, for no earthly reason whatsoever! But before the two hundred thousand francs worth of bank notes could be posted to Levardier, the detective appears on the scene, Guerand's Valet makes a mistake in posting, the letter containing the notes, with the result that the "Acc takes possession of both the bank notes as well as of Guerand's person. The Magistrate does not want to let Guerand go scot free even after the money is restored to him, because he wants to avenge himself. He has issued an order to keep his old friend in custody, when the "Intruder" appears and asks him to destroy the order against Guerand since he himself is the real thief. There the play ends.

It was a vulgarly realistic play. There was no reason why the Intruder should have first stolen the money, then handed it over to Guerand. We feel absolutely no sympathy for either the Magistrate or his wife or her paramour. Mr. Percy Barverslock as Levardier was admirable. He looked brutal, intellectual and heartless. His acting was quite good, and was eclipsed only by that of Mr. Carl Dawson, who played the "Intruder." Carl Lawson captured the whole house by his brilliant absolutely fascinating acting. None of the other actors had anything distinguishing about them in this play.

A Calcutta message of March 9, says:—Men of a Wellington Jute Mill, Visura are still out. Management at the beginning week re-opened the mill, but the employees refused to return. Men have been paid the wages due without a hitch.

KATHIAWAR LETTER.

SIGNS OF POLITICAL AWAKENING.

PROTEST AGAINST STATE AUTOCRACIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT SADAR, March 7.

The spirit of Nationalism has spread all over Kathiawar when the whole of British India is up for Swaraj, the Kathiawadis have arisen from their slumber and are trying to hold their own against State autocracies. Last month, a powerful wave swept over Rajkot. The opening of the national school and the timely arrival of Mr. Manilal V. Kothari hastened the whole action. Meetings after meetings were held—sometimes twice a day, resulting in the order of the Agent on Mr. D. B. Shukla prohibiting the holding of meetings in the Civil Station for criticism of a particular state.

Our "indigenous bureaucracy" is well up in imitating its sister bureaucracy in British India not in good actions but in a contrary way. First to follow suit was the renowned Jam Saheb issuing an order prohibiting public meetings to be held without previous sanction of the Political Secretary. Then followed other States,—Rajkot, Junagadh and Vankaner. The repression culminated in Porbander. the Diwan asking 8 citizens to leave the state limits within 12 hours without any written order, as is alleged, with a view to suppress public opinion. Thus our bureaucrats are playing their part in rousing the public of Kathiawad to their proper senses. A recent issue of the Porbander Gazette contains an order prohibiting the holding of public meetings without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

JAMNAGAR'S WAYS.

The representative of India on the League of Nations, the ruler of Jamnagar, has a very fertile brain. A peculiar sort of tax has been levied on the people. Each resident in Jamnagar State has to buy a quantity of salt, the quantity fixed being 1½ maunds per head. The Jam Saheb, out of his anxiety to make his subjects healthy scientifically, might have issued this order. It will not be out of place to remind the Jam Saheb of his speech, published in the Jamnagar State Administration Report of last year, delivered on the occasion of laying of the foundation stone of the "Jay Mandir". Police high handedness in dispersing the public meeting at Willingdon Crescent must not be forgotten by the Jamnagar public which must now rise to the occasion in raising an efficient protest. Will the educated class realise their responsibility and lead the masses on to the right path?

LIMBDI COUNCIL.

As many promises and pledges are being waived by the Supreme Government, so our rulers have little regard for their plighted word. If my memory fails not, many times the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi has forgotten his promises. What has become of the many scholarship announced on different occasions; what has been the fate of the promised lakhs of rupees for the construction of the Rupaliba Hospital? Last but not least, what progress has been made with the much trumpeted Council of People, which was to have begun work from the last Deshra Holiday? Many such Desharas will pass ere the autocracy will hand over its control to the people. It is high time to have the Council in existence if really the Thakor Saheb meant what he said. If the Thakor Saheb wanted to hood wink the public by such ostentations and high sounding announcements, there is no course left for the public but to demand it insistently; now that the time has come for demanding such representative institutions. Will the local leaders wake up from their slumber and do their duty? The Kathiawar Hitvardhak Sabha which congratulated the Thakor Saheb for this act of his, must now gird up for the cause of the Limbdi public.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Kathiawar was the home of Swadeshi manufacture. Though it passed through many vicissitudes, the spinning wheel survives in many villages and cities, but Mahatma Gandhiji's timely suggestion for its revival has stimulated the whole of Kathiawad and everywhere there are efforts to turn the province into the "Manchester of India" so that the Mahatmaji's own province can boast of being the first to catch the spirit of the great Indian patriot. Every where—in village or city, the rich and low work on the spinning wheel and the great demand is not met. The demand in Rajkot has been very great and many have to turn disappointed in not getting the ready wheels. The Kathiawar Deshi Exhibition and the Kathiawar Weaver's Conference will infuse the spirit of Swadeshi more than what individual efforts have hitherto done.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The efforts of Mr. Mansukhlal has been crowned with success. The Parishad will hold its sessions in April. About a week ago, the Reception Committee of the Conference was called to elect the members of the Executive Committee. The date for holding the Conference being in April, the public is anxious to know the result of the Mahatmaji's decision, he having been appointed as an arbitrator to settle the differances between the Kathiawar Sabha and the Conference, in that whether the result bring union or not. I have come to know that the Mahatmaji does not know that the case has been committed to him because neither party has taken the trouble to inform him, while Mr. Vaidya the president of the meeting in which the resolution to accept Mahatmaji as arbitrator had been adopted writes to the Secretaries of the Conference, that his duty ends there and that both parties should now approach Gandhiji. The public is at a loss to find how Mr. Vaidya's duty ends there in merely the passing of the resolution Will the Sabha or the Conference let the public know the decision as early as possible? Now that this is the time for united action, both parties will join hands and work harmoniously, both having to accept the decision of the Mahatmaji. Uptil now not a single member of the Sabha has helped the cause or the work of the Conference but it is now high time for them to join if at all they wish for the welfare of Kathiawar.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE JUBILEE.

The College celebrated its jubilee after the existence of 50 years under the presidentship of Mr. Maconichie. The principal after tracing the history of the institution, enumerated the help received from different rulers. It must be said that the significance of praises showered on the Jam Saheb for having been a member of the League of Nations, can only hold when he actually puts into practice in his own State what he uttered there and take steps to heal the marks left by the canes used by the State police recently in dispersing the public meeting held at Willingdon Crescent.

Though the speech of Mr. Maconichie was worthy of the occasion, yet it remains to be seen how the advice is worked out when the young Kumars ascend their respective "gadis." It cannot but be said that after an existence of 50 years, the college cannot boast of a single ruler who has made use of his knowledge for the redress of the grievances of his subjects and made his State an ideal one. The present rulers—the past students of the College, who had gathered on the occasion will do something for the people of their States after having heard Mr. Maconichie's thoughtful address. In the words of the president. "This is the beginning of the New Era." But let us see how this "New Era" is worked out in Kathiawar, when the Chamber of Princes has been assured by the Duke, that the dignity, and power of King will be preserved in tact.

BURMA NEWS.

SEVERAL RESIGNATIONS FROM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 7.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Burma Oil Company, and Mr. Swan, of Steel Brothers, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

Sir George Baden Powell and Lady Powell arrived on Saturday morning and were welcomed by Mr. Guinnes, Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Kinch, Provincial Scoutsmaster and others. They are guests of the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Craddock at Government House. They attended a very successful scout display at Judson College grounds. Both leave for Moulmein to-night returning on Thursday, when they would proceed direct to Calcutta. To-day Sir George Baden Powell interviewed a number of prominent Burmans who assured him that the scout movement would succeed among Burmans, it is were free of race distinction and open all vernacular schools. He assured them that these conditions would be faithfully observed. Speaking on Saturday, he emphasised the need to help the movement by becoming scoutmasters. Most men have either hobbies or vices: men with vices should keep away from the scouts and men with hobbies should come forward to help.

Several Burman members have resigned from the Educational Conference which opens next Friday, objecting to the limited terms of reference and alleged to it prejudging of the Conference decision.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CO.'S DECISION UNSATISFACTORY.

GOVT. CONSTITUTES A COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique regarding the dispute between the Calcutta Tramways Company and their employees:—It has been reported to Government that the men are dissatisfied with the decision of the company on points at issue. His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay accordingly constituted a committee consisting of Mr. Meek, Director of Industries, Bengal, as Chairman, and Mr. Watson Smith, representing the Bengal Chamber, Mr. B. Chakravarti, representing the men, Rai Chunilal Bose, Sheriff of Calcutta, and Mr. G. W. H. Davies of the Calcutta Tramways Company. His Excellency hopes that the Committee will be able to submit their report at a very early date.

O. & R. RAILWAY STRIKE.

HIGH-HANDED ACTION OF POLICE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 7.

The locks of Railway strikers' quarters have been broken in the absence of male members and goods removed by the police force and *purdah* females driven out of their houses. Such an illegal and injudicious action is bound to excite thousands of strikers.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

FULL TEXT

The following are the texts of resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which met at Calcutta on January 21 and February 1, 2, 3 and 4 last:—

(1) All funds of the Congress shall, subject to the payment of existing liabilities, be treated as part of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund and transferred to that Fund.

(2) All contributions to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund shall be used for the purpose of financing the Indian National Service and the Non-Cooperation movement in general and shall be administered by the various Provincial Congress Committees and the All-India Congress Committee.

(3) The Provincial Congress Committees shall remit to the Treasurers of the All-India Congress Committee 25 per cent of their collections not later than a fortnight after the collections are made and shall administer in their respective provinces the remaining 75 per cent for purposes mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

(4) That Rupees One Lakh donated by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj shall be accounted to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund and remain at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi for the support of lawyers who give up their practice and stand in need of support.

(5) Seth Jamnalal Bajaj of the firm of Bachraj Jamnalal, 183-185, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay shall be the Working Treasurer of the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund. He shall keep not more than Rs. 25,000 in hand and shall deposit excess over Rs. 25,000 in account current with any Bank out of the Banks selected by both the Treasurers who shall decide what amount shall be kept in fixed deposit and in what Bank, and such fixed deposit shall be kept in the names of both the Treasurers

(6) That all vouchers signed or countersigned by Pandit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary, shall be sufficient warrant for the Working Treasurer to honour them, it being understood that each voucher shall clearly specify the purpose for which the money is required.

N. C. O. AND ORGANISATION WORK.

(7) That the following members of the Working Committee be put in charge of the supervision and organisation of work in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress on Non-Violent Non-Cooperation in their respective provinces. They shall furnish fortnightly to the General Secretary for publication all information relating to the work done, more especially that in connection with Lawyer's suspending practice, students and teachers coming out of Government-aided institutions, the establishment of National Schools and Colleges and also of Arbitration Courts.

Madras and Kerala—Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

Andhra—Mr. K. Venkatappayya.

Maharashtra and Karnatak—Mr. N. C Kelkar.

City of Bombay, Gujrat, Sindh and Burma—Mr. S. G. Banker.

United Provinces and Behar—Pundit Motilal Nehru.

Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces—Lala Lajpat Rai.

Delhi and Ajmere-Rajputana—Dr. M. A. Ansari.

Bengal and Surma-Valley, Utkal and Assam—Mr. C. R. Das.

C. P. (Hindustani) and C. P. (Marathi) and Berar—Dr. Moonje.

(8) The allowance granted to a lawyer shall, in no case, exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

(9) That, with reference to the enquiries made in regard to resolution No. 5 of the Congress *re* the non-completion of contracts due to the manipulation of Exchange, this Committee advises the public that the resolution may not be acted upon pending the publication of report and recommendations of the Committee appointed thereunder.

(10) That Mr. C. R. Das be requested to take steps with regard to resolution No. 7 of the Congress *re* Labour-Organisation.

(11) That Mr. L. R. Tairsee be appointed convener of the Economic Boycott Committee appointed at Nagpur.

(12) That Mr. G. B. Deshpande be co-opted to the Working Committee.

(13) That with regard to the C. P (Hindustani) members of the All-India Congress Committee, the C. P. (Hindustani) and C. P. (Marathi) Provincial Congress Committees be requested to forward to the General Secretary their views and recommendations.

(14) That the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was over-represented on the All-India Congress Committee under the old Constitution, that it is also, in the opinion of this Committee, over-represented under the present Constitution and that therefore its application for more representation cannot be entertained.

STUDENT MOVEMENT.

(15) This Committee, having carefully considered the Student Movement in all its bearings, is of opinion that the organisers and professers and teachers of Colleges and High Schools nationalised or opened or to be nationalised or opened in accordance with the Congress resolution on Non-Violent Non-Cooperation should draw up and publish a new Curriculum to be in keeping with the national requirements and to be enforced in full at the end of the current year and advises them during the transition and preparation period to confine their attention:—

(a) to teaching hand-spinning and manufacture of yarn in order forthwith to supplement the shortage of yarn spun in Indian Mills and to encourage the revival of the art of spinning. (b) to teaching Hindustani through the Devanagari and Urdu Scripts. (c) to enable the students to assimilate through their mother-tongue the instruction already acquired. (d) and, for those students who desire to devote themselves to immediate National Service in the way of village organisaton etc., to give them a short course of training to fit them for the purpose.

INDIAN NATIONAL SERVICE.

(16) This Committee advises Provincial Congress Committees to organise, for their respective provinces, the Indian National Service contemplated in the Non-Violent Non-Cooperation resolution and, in so doing, to ensure the fulfilment of the following minimum requirements:—

(a) Candidates should possess a competent knowledge of the vernacular of their province and hand-spinning and an elementary knowledge of the economic, social and political condition of this country to the satisfaction of the Board to be appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee and approved by the All-India Congress Committee and consisting of at least one Doctor, one Educationist and one Businessman. (b) Candidates should be free from any incurable disease or habit that would interfere with the due discharge of their duties. (c) Candidates should produce to the satisfaction of the said Board a certificate of character signed by at least two respectable men of their districts. (d) Candidates should promise to devote their whole time and attention to the service entrusted to them from time to time. (e) A candidate should be liable to instant dismissal for neglect of duty, breach of discipline, dishonesty or non-compliance with the requirements of the Non-Cooperation resolution applicable to him or her. (f) Contracts should be for the current year. (g) Candidates should receive no more than what is required for the maintenance of their dependents and themselves and, in no case, more than Rs. 50 per month. (h) No Candidate should be approved who is found to be heavily in debt or who has a family that cannot be reasonably supported by a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50. (i) No Candidate shall be appointed who does not comply or has not complied with the requirements of the Non-Cooperation resolution especially applicable to him or her. (j) Candidates should not be under the age of 18. (k) All Candidates approved by the said Board shall sign the contracts in triplicate, one copy to be filed at the office of the Provincial Congress Committee, one to be filed with the All-India Congress Committee not later than eight days after the signing of the contract and one to be retained by the approved candidate. (l) Each Candidate shall receive a letter of appointment and instructions to be signed by the Chairman of the Provincial Congress Committee, which shall include specific directions for the strictest observance of non-violence in word and deed and the details of service to be performed by the candidates selected.

(17) That the Model Rules published in the "Young India" of the 12th January 1921 be recommended for adoption by the Provincial Congress Committees with such modifications as they consider necessary and that the following clause be included in those Rules:—That 100 be the number fixed for the strength of the Provincial Congress Committee and that 75 members out of 100 be elected directly by the Congress Committees and the remaining 25 be elected by those 75 members.

(18) That the All-India Congress Committee do meet in the first week of April at Allahabad.

(19) That the next meeting of the Working Committee be held at Bezwada on Thursday the 3rd March 1921.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.

PROTEST AGAINST ACQUISTION BY GOVT.

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, March 7

At a public meeting of the Patidars and citizens of Nadiad it was resolved unanimously that as the Collector of Kaira on behalf of the Government Educational Department intends to take possession of the buildings erected from the Patidar Infanticide Fund as well as from other contributions and that as these buildings are at present in the possession of the Nadiad City Municipality and used for imparting education to Municipal children that this meeting of the Patidars and citizens of Nadiad, should therefore, raise an emphatic protest against the action of the Collector in taking over possession of these buildings erected at our expense, and that the meeting declares that it is the meeting's unanimous desire that the buildings should be kept in the possession of the Municipality for the education of the children of the Municipality.

OFFICIAL HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN NADIAD!

(From our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, March 8.

Yesterday a meeting of the citizens of Nadiad was held to protest against the intended occupation of three Municipal school buildings in Nadiad. It was resolved that one building was erected at the cost of the Patidar Infanticide Fund and the other to a large extent by voluntary contributions by the people of Nadiad and therefore, the Government was bound to see to the wishes of the people as to the use of the buildings. They desire that the buildings should remain in the possession of the Municipality for the education of their boys. Though this resolution was handed over to the Collector early in the morning he came to the site of the school buildings and keeping police force present took possession of the school buildings by opening the locks. This action on the part of the Collector was high-handed as he did not give the Municipality time to call the general-board, and take its views in the matter. The people were greatly incensed at this high-handed action, but acting upon the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, they behaved with admirable self-restraint. No sooner did the news spread in the town than shops were closed and there is complete hartal to-day. People intend to call a mass meeting this evening to protest against the high-handed action of the Collector. The Collector did not even care to have any Municipal authority present at the place. You will see that this was a question in which one department of the Government of Bombay wanted to take over possession of buildings from another department of the same Government. This can only be done by the Government ordering the transfer of possession from one department to the other. The Municipality has not been served with any order of the Government, but the Collector served a fresh order to-day under Section 174 of the District Municipal Act A copy of this order is appended herewith for your perusal. Even under this order the Collector has no power to act as he has done.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 174 DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

Whereas in my opinion the doing of the following acts by the City Municipality, Nadiad is causing annoyance to the public and is unlawful being in contravention of the Rules framed by the Government Educational Department under Section 58 District Municipal Act.

Viz. the using of the (1) Main-Vernacular school building, (2) The Branch School No. II and (3) the Girls' school near the Municipal Dispensary for the purpose of instruction not based on the course prescribed by the Educational Department.

And whereas the said buildings are the property of Government.

I hereby under Section 174 District Municipal Act prohibit the use of the said buildings by the Municipality and direct that the Municipality vacate the same forthwith and hand them over to the Deputy Educational Inspector.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETTE,
Collector of Kaira.

NO M. U. N. N
Camp Nadiad.
March 1921.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner N. D.
President City Municipality, Nadiad.

The reasons for the making of the above orders are set forth mainly in the body of the order. The following further explanation makes the matter clear.

Annoyance to the public is caused in that there are no schools providing education under the regular code of the Educational Department and owing to the action of the Municipality in suddenly changing the curriculum parents are forced to send their children to the schools as now conducted by the Municipality or to forego primary education. The buildings were handed over to the Municipality by Government for the purpose of education as prescribed by the Rules under Section 58 District Municipal Act. These rules are broken and therefore, the condition of the grant is broken.

(Sd.) J. H. GARRETTE,
Collector of Kaira.

Typed by L. N. P.
Compared by.

KHORRAL SHOOTING CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST A TEA-PLANTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Teunon and Mr. Ghose concluded hearing of what is known as the Khorral shooting case. In the case Mr. W. L. Read, an Assam tea planter, was acquitted by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar and a jury of causing grievous hurt and against that order a rule was issued to show cause why accused should not be retried.

The prosecution was that the accused made immoral proposal to a cooly girl, which were rejected. One night the accused went to the cooly lines and called out to the girl. A hue and cry was raised when the accused fired his revolver, hitting the girl's father, Defence was that the accused followed a barking bear and when near the cooly lines he was attacked, he fired in self defence, hitting a cooly. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

MARKET LOOTING IN TIRHUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 8.

Replying to the interpellation regarding the serious *hat* looting in Tirhut division in January last, Mr. Rainy, Chief Secretary, stated that 2 cases were reported from Muzzaferpur, 2 from Dharbanga and 1 from Champaran, and there was reason to believe of other cases not reported The evidence in possession of Government leaves no doubt that *hat* looting was directly connected with the state of excitement and unrest produced by Non-Cooperation agitation. Persons who started the loot first of all asked the prices of particular articles and when prices were mentioned, they alleged that Mahatma Gandhi had given order that prices should be about a quarter of the current market rate. When the shopkeepers refused to sell at lower prices, they were accused and beaten and then their shops looted. There was a marked reluctance on the part of shopkeepers to complain or give evidence, and their reluctance was apparently due to fear of consequences. As a result of prompt measures by Government, the outbreak was shortlived.

SHIAHS LINE UP WITH OTHER MUSLIMS.

DEMAND FOR INTEGRITY OF KHILAFAT.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW March 7.

On the 27th February the last day of the Oudh Khilafat Conference a notice was circulated signed by notable Shia Muslims of Lucknow that a public meeting of Shias will be held on the 6th March to express views in respect of the present troubles of Islam. On the 5th instant posters were exhibited inviting Shias to rally, communicating the sad and most depressing news of the bombardment of Najaf. In pursuance thereof thousands of Shias assembled in the Imambara of Ghufranmoab at 2 p.m. yesterday. All classes of Shias attended. Messrs. Shahins Hausain, Abid Husain, Hyder Mehedi, Farrakh Mirza Vakil, Hakims Syedali and Munnes, Agha Alla Mohindi and many other notables attended.

THE NAJAF INCIDENT.

The meeting commenced 3 p.m. The gathering gradually swelled to about seven or six thousand souls. There were a few Hindus and Sunnis. The office-bearers of the Oudh Khilafat Committee were invited and attended. Mr. Agha Hasan, a Barrister of Lucknow was voted to the Chair. In his presidential speech he made a feeling reference to the Najaf incident laying stress on the violation of the sanctity of the place. The Shia religion, he said, was in danger with the imminent fall of Islamic Empires. Hence, the support of the present deputation to Europe and the expression of views was necessary. He expected the deputation will express the same views in respect of the "Jazirat-ul-Arab" as expressed by the Indian Khilafat delegation headed by Mr. Mohamed Ali.

"AN INSULT TO ISLAM."

The following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting.

"This meeting expresses its anger and indignation at the tyrannical and heart-rending conduct of Government manifested in the bombardment of Najaf, which conduct the meeting thinks an insult to Islam—specially to the Shiah religion and the shameless violation of pledges."

Moved by Hakim Syedali, seconded by Mr. Asghra and supported by Messrs. Mohd Nawab Lalan Saheb and others. All speakers on this resolution dwelt upon the sanctity of the shrine and explained the duties of Shias.

Referring to Government pledges it was said that incident meant testing the loyalty of Shias too much. They could part with everything required in life but when a question of religion came in they were firm like a rock. The news might be denied but that denial would be only an afterthought. Islam is in danger and Shias cannot escape the consequences. Hence they were ready to support Mahatma Gandhi's movement.

"This meeting feels that it is its duty to express that to deprive Muslims of the complete sovereignty over "Jazirat-ul-Arab." the Holy places of Mecca, Medina and other holy shrines is painful and distressing to Shias on the same grounds as to other Muslims. It was said that there was no peace still because there was no sincerity and no honesty in securing peace. The Turks though their manhood was destroyed were still prepared to fight. Some selfish people made Government to understand that Shias are aloof, but their loyalty was tested too much. We are as prepared to uphold the honour of Islam as other Muslims."

Mr. Hyder Mehdi made a long speech saying we were equally affected. Therefore, it was indispensable that these places should be restored to the Sultan of Turkey and they ought to remain under his complete sovereignty.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Farukh Mirza Vakil, seconded by Mr. Salik Moosa and supported by Messrs. Hyder Mehdi and others.

The last resolution was a condolence resolution on the demise of Shaik Iathulla Isfahani and was moved from the Chair.

"STAND BY MINISTERS."

MR. BASU'S ADVICE TO MINISTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

At an informal meeting of the Moderate Party, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Member India Council, who is now in Calcutta, urged the importance of greater understanding between Ministers and council members and the Moderate Party. He urged the Moderate Party should stand by Ministers in their efforts to do real constructive work for the country.

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, March 8.

The Legislative Council to-day, heard motions on the demand of grants.

The provision for settlement operations come for considerable discussion, the majority of the members supporting the motion for the omission of that sum from the Budget, and urged postponement of the operation in view of serious floods and consequential damage in Orissa.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR VALENTINE CHIROL.

Sir,—Born of missionary parents, it is but natural that your education should be religious and linguistic, and your early environments ethical and literary. Fortune, good or ill, took you first to the Forest Office, and then to the London "Times". You enriched your knowledge and experience by your tours over Europe and Asia, Africa and America. But they turned you more and more imperialistic, as they also made Lord Curzon so autocratic!

LOK. TILAK'S TRIUMPH.

You came to India some time ago, and moved in the company of the Bureaucracy. You misjudged Lok. Tilak's work and worth, his activities and services, and you embodied your one-sided views in your "Indian Unrest." Lok. Tilak's case against you in England is now a matter of history in India. You think, you defeated Tilak. But please note, that while you won the case as an Englishman, England lost the case in her relation to India! For, it made one point quite clear to Indians, that even in the highest Tribunal of the Empire, there is little chance of justice for an Indian against an Englishman And in demonstrating this fact to India, Lok. Tilak paid a high price; but he disillusioned India distinctly, and thus gained a moral victory. And now that you are again touring round this country, and conveying your impressions to your countrymen, please let me ask a few questions and place a few facts before you in an unvarnished form.

ARE MASSES IN INDIA HAPPY?

Please tell us clearly whether you have visited

(1) Agricultural tracts,
(2) Famine Districts,
(3) Factories in Towns and villages.
(4) Coal and Iron Mines,
(5) Tea, Coffee and Sugar Plantations.
(6) Forests and Famine Works in India?

And if so, when, and with officials, or non-officials?

Have you, Sir Valentine, seen the real village life of eighty per cent. of the Indian population?

Have you seen

(a) The huts and hovels in which they live?
(b) The total absence of any furniture!
(c) The bare cloth to cover their sex!
(d) Just earthen pots to cook their rice!
(e) Only one meal in 24 hours!

Do you know, Sir Valentine, that

(f) Their land is Government property!
(g) Their taxation is the highest in the world!
(h) There is drought every second or third year!
(i) The farmer practically starves; and yet his revenue sustains a stout sordid service in India!

Who can say, that the masses in India are happy? Who is responsible but the Bureaucracy?

ARE INDIAN MERCHANTS FLOURISHING?

May we know,

(1) If you have visited Indian Chambers?
(2) Or met our commercial magnates?
(3) And discussed Currency and Exchange Problems?
(4) Do you know how our trade is dislocated?
(5) How Indian money is lent in England and India at a low interest!
(6) How Indians are made to pay high interest!
(7) How India's huge balances have been flittered away in exchange gambles and frontier muddles!
(8) And how Indian merchants are in a perilous state to-day? They ordered goods, when the exchange was 2/8 to 2/10. They get the goods, when it is 1/4!

Who can assert, that merchants here are flourishing? And again, who is responsible for their sad plight, but the Bureaucracy?

IS EDUCATION IN INDIA ADEQUATE?

(1) If so, why do Europeans have their own separate schools and separate courses of study?
(2) Why do Britishers send their children to England for their studies?
(3) Why Technical and Science Institutes are not started in this country?
(4) Why till recently, the chief products of our Universities clamoured for Government Service only?
(5) Have you, Sir Valentine visited Indian schools and colleges in various Provinces?
(6) Have you met Indian Educationists?
(7) Have you not heard, that for years past students and teachers have been dissatisfied with the system of education and with the scale of remuneration?

Who is mainly accountable for it, but the Bureaucracy?

ARE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN TO INDIANS?

You were a member of the Public Services Commission; and surely you must be remembering the memorable evidence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

And despite the Commission, and despite its Report, the Bureaucracy has moved with a snail's speed! Even now, the plumes of I.C.S., I.M.S., P.W.D., U.S., Railways, Government Service, Agriculture and Forestry, and Public Bodies are respectfully reserved for Europeans!

And in trade, shipping, mining, and prospecting, Europeans have an invisible preference!

HOW ARE INDIANS TREATED HERE?

And now, Sir Valentine, how are Indians treated in their own land?

(1) We are denied that freedom of speech, which you enjoy in your own land, and which Europeans enjoy in our land!
(2) So also are we denied that liberty of the Press, which Anglo-Indian Papers enjoy with immunity!
(3) We are further denied an open trial in case of Bureaucratic disfavour!
(4) For our political struggles, we get internment or externment, prohibition or suppression order!
(5) You surely know about the Crawling, flogging, bombing and firing at Amritsar!
(6) And the ill-treatment meted out to poor Indians by Anglo-Indians!
(7) Have you heard about the forced labour? Can you think of anything so inhumane under British Rule?

HOW ARE INDIANS TREATED ABROAD

You are an Imperialist, Sir Valentine. You desire India to remain in the British Empire. How does she stand to-day?

(1) Her sons are shut out from Canada!
(2) Kept out from Australia!
(3) Squeezed out from Africa!
(4) Repatriated from Fiji!
(5) Restricted in English Universities!
(6) And left out from English Factories!

EXASPERATION AND UNITY.

The natural and the unavoidable result of all these humiliation and harrassment, famine and pestilence, high prices and profiteering, indifference and imprudence is exasperation of the people. And to-day you will find farmers, labourers, workmen clerks, students, teachers, professionals, politicians, traders, etc., all tired, taxed and even exasperated. And by common sufferings, they are being united. The Hindu respects the mosque; the Moslem respects the Temple. The Hindus abstain from playing trumpets near the Mosque; the Moslems abstain from killing cows as sacrifice. And thus you see, Sir Valentine, the bureaucratic blunders are a blessing in disguise for India.

INDIA'S PRESENT POSITION.

(1) To-day though India is economically drained and depressed

(2) Is politically repressed and suppressed

(3) Is physically unarmed and weakened

(4) And is mentally agonised by the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs

(5) Yet India is morally determined to gain her Freedom

(6) And is spiritually bent on restoring Universal Brotherhood.

You Englishmen, who claim, that you have gained the war by moral force, cannot justly ridicule our struggle with soul-force.

WHAT NEXT?

Your Councils are a mockery, as is exhibited by the fate which the Resolutions and Amendments of Messrs. Shastri, Khaparde, Jamnadas, Joshi and Dadabhoy met in the Council and the Assembly. Let Royalists come and go. Let there be appeals and advice to forget and forgive. But that alone will not appease India. India claims

(1) Justice in respect of the Punjab wrongs

(2) Revision of Turkish Treaty in consonance with ministerial pledges

(3) Declaration of Rights

(4) And a Government responsible to the people of this country.

We know, Journalists have great powers. They are often responsible for wars; they are also instrumental in making peace. If the latter is your mission, Sir Valentine, then tell the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing else but the Truth to your Governor, your countrymen and your Government; and say how further estrangement can be avoided and a better understanding be arrived at, by doing bare justice to India. Please note, that Repression will not remedy the situation; it will lead to further exasperation and estrangement; and the Bureaucracy alone will be accountable for it. May Heaven guide Britain aright!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would any reader of your widely circulated paper kindly comment through the valuable columns of your esteemed paper, on the following heads for the benefit of Indian students proceeding to America for their studies: (1) What would be the probable expenses of living in America nowadays? (2) Can one get work and manage to pay off his expenses (or should it be settled beforehand) on landing there? (3) Is there any bank, co-operative society or any other company or association that advances loans to students proceeding for their studies to America?

Any other information in this connection would be of great value to Indian students bound for America.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN STUDENT.

A CONTRAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with great and deep sorrow and resentment that I read in your yesterday's issue, that some boys were slashed outright by a European passer-by for the simple sin of calling "Gandhi ki jai." Is it a crime to say "success to Caesar or Gandhi"? The mentality of the European "motor pleasure driver" clearly indicates that the breeze for which he is out does not bestow upon him the necessary amount of balance of mind, for, be he any man, if he had a little bit of commonsense in him, he could not but have realized that a cry like "Jai" cannot uproot the olive-branch of the British Empire. It is a pity that India is "still a no man's land."

As a contrast to the inhuman behaviour of the unknown European who ran amok at the cry of "Gandhi ki jai", the pure and spotless example set by the youngsters would be entirely approved and appreciated and rewarded, all over the world, in that they have calmly borne the unmerited slashes, and in that, they have scrupulously observed the instructions of their Chief—Mahatma Gandhi.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. GOPALKRISHNA.

Novatia Building,
Hughes Road, March 9.

FAMINE IN MAHARASHTRA.

THE SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

(Contributed.)

Commissioner Ajeet Singh had arranged to visit the famine districts of Shevgaon and Patherdi and had started, but urgent business brought him back to Bombay from Poona. He was greatly disappointed, but decided that I must go on and represent him.

Shevgaon is 42 miles from Ahmednagar and right in the heart of the country effected by famine. Under instructions from Commissioner French, I have been to make investigation and report conditions in that land. The following is what I saw:—

Jalgaon is about 30 miles from 'Nagar and the party alighted at this village to look at the people and if possible, suggest ways and means of making life easier for those effected. Soon a crowd of women very badly clad appeared, a few old and infirm showed signs of neglect and were certainly needing care and attention. Several blind children endeavoured to attract our attention and one felt truly it was a sorry place to live in. Here we found a cattle kitchen had been opened in connection with money provided by the Wadia Charities and the Salvation Army was the Agency employed to distribute relief to the cattle, who were finding it increasingly difficult to pick up anything in the way of food. I saw numbers of them only skin and bone and was delighted to hear that 293 were being fed daily from this kitchen alone. The population of this village was 749, but 300 had left.

FOOD CATTLE ACCOUNT.

The food the cattle were fed on exclusively was the cactus prepared by burning off the thorns, cleaning and cutting up in a chaff cutter. The patel of the village came out and gave me full particulars of the usual daily routine—the issuing of supplies to the owners of the cattle and the successful way it was helping to preserve the beasts which they will sadly need, when the heavens shall see fit to give them the necessary rain, for the ploughing of their fields.

We had brought a certain amount of clothing with us and when the people discovered this, scores of hands went out to try and obtain something. We, however, decided to deal only with the children and formed them up into a line and gave each one a garment which greatly cheered them. The parents then came forward and asked if we could help them with loans of money, but this we told them was impossible.

I was taken to the river bed where Lieut. Colonel Dileri Singh had succeeded in sinking a beautiful well for the people of the lower caste. The water was abundant and although the depth was only 12 feet, yet they were able to get all the water they needed and it was of excellent quality. There are quite a number of these wells either complete or in the making and their total cost is only about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 each. Being in the river bed the water is near the surface and as there is only a little stone masonry to be done around the top, it is very small outlay—then labour is cheap and the people are prepared to do a little extra work to obtain water.

Miri is a large village en route and this has a very fine cattle kitchen opened and controlled by Government. I saw nearly a thousand beasts comfortably sheltered and cared for in this Camp. Large supplies of Government grass and grain was almost all that one met on the roads going out to meet the needs of the cattle and people in the more difficult days ahead. There was a large stock in Miri and in addition to cactus, cotton seed is added to the cattle food, making it more palatable for the animals.

I stayed for a while in Samalgaon and gathered hundreds of people of all castes and made arrangements for the distribution of grain periodically. The District Officer living in Shevgaon had charge of this distributing centre and I was glad to hear that he had recently been giving out food and clothing.

CLOTHING VERY BADLY NEEDED.

In this centre we had a gathering of children similar to that held in Jalgaon, and were able to make their hearts glad by giving them a garment. Clothing is needed very badly everywhere.

On arriving at Shevgaon we were met by hundreds of people who hearing that Commissioner French was coming in, had made their way to that centre. They gave me a most hearty reception and we were immediately taken on to the Divisional centre where distribution of clothing and grain was in progress and had been going on for days. It was a pathetic sight to see hundreds of people gathering around hoping that they might be able to secure some little assistance. Early in the afternoon I, in company with Lieut.-Colonel Deleri Singh, made my way to the Famine Camp opened by Government and situated about two miles from Shevgaon. After visiting the kitchen opened for the care and feeding of the children, I returned to the centre of the Camp and just outside the Police Lines, gathered the Salvation Army Officers with me together, and started a chorus. It was not long before a couple of thousand people were sitting around us. A great sight and still they came until I think we could say without any doubt of exaggeration, there were three thousand present. They sat down to listen to what we had to say, and when I told them what Government and private agencies were doing to alleviate this suffering, they clapped vigorously. In this centre there is a big irrigation scheme being carried through and this is giving employment to over 3,000 workmen and workwomen a day. These are able to get sufficient for themselves and when one remembers Government have made additional provision for the children, it will be seen that Government is liberal in its provision. Then, of course, there are the old and infirm that always follow a company of people like this and these have to be provided for. Clothing seems to be the greatest need here also. In addition to the workmen and women there are 900 old people and 200 children.

ASSURANCE OF BOMBAY'S HELP.

The hour was late before I left this Camp, but I assured this vast congregation that Bombay was keen to help them and the Salvation Army was prepared to become the Agency to distribute the help the Government and people of Bombay would provide. To this there was a tremendous cheering and hand-clapping.

Thursday morning I visited another cattle kitchen in the vicinity of Shevgaon—there were not many inside, but provision was being made for a larger number expected later in the evening. I then went on to another food kitchen provided by Government. There were nearly 400 children, old women and men, and sick people in every stage and kind of sickness.

This saddened my heart, but it was good that although these poor unfortunates had been driven from their village homes because of hunger, some provision had been made for them which would at least give them a moderate amount of comfort. This Camp was visited by the M. O. of the District. The food looked good and a fair supply appeared ready for these sad, sad people. We were able in this Camp to make a distribution of clothing to the children.

As I returned and looked at the parched, barren country and met many of the poor of the fast emptying villages, I did wish that I had more money and clothing to bring some little comfort into the many sad hearts of this District.

APPEAL FOR FUND.

There was an Officer from Patherdi who gave me a picture of the needs of that District and I told him I would return to Bombay and represent the position and appeal to the rich of this wealthy city to meet the great need of these famine-stricken districts. My eyes have seen the barrenness of the land. My ears have heard the sorrowful cries of the hungry and naked and I want now to appeal to the hearts of those wealthy stewards of God's money to come forward and help these needy people. Donations may be sent to Commissioner George French, The Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Bombay

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following are the extracts from the letter sent by the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi.

Sir,—Under directions of the Committee of this Chamber, I beg to send you herewith their suggestions regarding the Financial Statement sent in to the Legislative Council on the 1st instant by the Hon. the Finance Minister.

My Committee fail to understand why cotton twist and yarn should be left on the free-list when the piece-goods have been charged 11 per cent. They beg to point out that the bulk of the imported yarn is of finer counts and is ultimately for consumption by the well-to-do classes and could rightly be brought under the 11 per cent tariff. They do not overlook the fact that some of the yarn is used by the Indian mills to weave in into cloth and that such cloth is subject to 3½ per cent Excise duty. They, therefore, suggest that all yarn should be chargeable at 11 per cent subject to rebate of the excise where such yarn has been used by Indian mills for weaving into cloth.

Diamonds included under precious stone unset and imported cut should be placed in the class of luxuries and charged with 20 per cent duty. Stones and marbles, Toilette requisities Works of Arts, and Jewellery and Jewels, Perfumery, Soap, all these are and should be treated as luxuries and charged with 2 per cent duty.

The sur-tax on goods traffic should not be so much per mound but a certain percentage on the freight bill itself. The classification fixed by the Government may be retained with different percentages charged on each class; the percentage may be so fixed as to secure budgetted for as expected from this source.

My Committee beg strongly to urge the abolition of Excise duty on Indian-made cotton piece-goods. They need not go into all the arguments concerning this question as they believe that the Government of India themselves have realised and appreciated long since that the mass of Indian opinion is against the continuence of the Excise duty on cotton piece-goods. The time has now arrived when the Government of India must take the important step of removing this invidious duty which is an unfair burden on the local piece-goods industries.

My Committee feel that no case is made out for effecting increases in the postal rates. In view of the necessities of the situation my Committee have not objected to the other taxation proposals made by the Government but with regard to this tax they are of the firm opinion that the increases in the postal rates will press heavily on the poorer classes and the tax on newspapers in particular will greatly retard the work of progress and education for which there should be greater and wider scope now.

The changes proposed by my Committee will involve remission of some taxes and a loss of some revenue to the Government. This loss will, however, be made up, in the opinion of my Committee, from the additional duties my Committee have suggested for several articles.

My Committee beg strongly to urge retrenchment in the heavy military expenditure which has risen up to the prodigious figure of Rs. 62.20 crores. Unless steps are taken to effect a retrenchment in this item the Indian public will have always the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads and there will be no possibility of increased expenditure on education, sanitation and other needs of the country where more money is very badly wanted.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

CAMPAIGN OF REPRESSION.

AN "OBJECTIONABLE" CABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I append a copy of a cablegram addressed by me to the "Daily Herald" London, in the course of my professional engagement with that paper as its correspondent. I have now received an intimation to the effect that the cable has been stopped "as objectionable." The contents of the cable are practically a selected summary of the daily papers and it passes my understanding how news which an English reader, interested in Indian affairs, can pick out three weeks hence by examining the columns of "The Chronicle" or "The Times" takes on an objectionable complexion because it happens to be transmitted by cable. Other agencies can cater for the Sydenhams and the East India Association what fare they like, but it has become an "objectionable" to tell the strict truth to our friends abroad. This political use of an essential public service resulting in the gagging and blindfolding of the press and public is a matter of prime importance to our liberties. What are we going to do about it?—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL.

COPY OF CABLE ADDRESSED TO THE "DAILY HERALD."

Herald, London

BOMBAY, March 6

Indias anticipation that repression would commence with Dukes departure being slowly realised Leaders being gagged under Section 144. Rambhaj dutt Chowdhri and Kitchlew ordered in Punjab not address or attend meetings. Das and others ordered not visit Mymensingh. Result complete Hartal still continuing. Lawyers resolved suspend practice seven days. Das says order illegal and which proves that bureaucracy breaks laws when suits their purpose. "We are serfs in our own country. Reform Act has given us no rights in reality. It will be for working committee of Congress to decide when to call for civil disobedience." Gandhi writes repression most rampant in Behar Lord Sinha has become shield for official offenders, Section 144 being lavishly applied. "If there is no second Jallianwallabagh in Behar it will be due not to want of goading by authorities but to exemplary selfrestraint of Beharees." Gandhi exhorts country not lose selfcontrol, repression being touchstone wherewith country is to be tested. Except Bombay repression raising head in all Provinces. Andrews speaking Calcutta said most important issue before India was independence. His Indian experience one of disillusionment. He found increasing poverty and iron of subjection penetrating deeper. Impossible uphold unity Empire by military force and expect India to remain within. Soul-force sole remedy. Resolution moved Council State to bring Indian law in line English law re suppression riots and unlawful assemblies in view of Jallianwallabagh and frequent firing on strikers. Main points were reading proclamation similar to Riot Act before firing, also making officers acting illegally liable to prosecution without previous sanction of executive. Government adamant and main points resolution lost. Mover regretted Government attitude which desired to save executive officers from purview of law. Government declared resolution unacceptable "because it must be noted that during next few months there might be serious disorders in country." Similar fate resolution Legislative Assembly calling on Government introduce legislation early date for registering trades Unions and protecting members against criminal and civil liability. Government whittled down resolution deleting important last portion and substituting the meaningless "as soon as possible" for "early date." Government agreed that if whole resolution is jettisoned than discontent would follow. Organised workers being driven to Non-Cooperation by Government's intransigent attitude which "Times" and "Chronicle" strongly criticise. Final opinions budget are Eastern Mail, Delhi "Rockbottom of financial crisis reached." "Independent," "Army being pampered because it is regarded chief instrument perpetuation present system. Additional taxation imposed is burden on poor." Indirect taxation makes necessaries like sugar and matches dearest. Luxury tax excludes most articles of luxury as precious stones, gold, jewellery, silverware but includes umbrellas. Budget considered to be protection for British manufactures hitting the poor man hardest.

RELINQUISH LUXURIES FOR SWARAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Time is fleeting fast and not much headway, at least visible, has been made with that part of the Non-Cooperation programme relating to luxuries. The present is propitious time to make a start coming as it does after the announcement of the mighty Imperial Budget whose invaluable fruits of taxation are to satiate the silent suffering public who apparently from the bureaucratic point of view are not sufficiently burdened. It behoves every citizen who sincerely loves his Mother Ind, and is genuinely resolved for her early emancipation, to have a spring cleaning now of his or her domestic life by first tackling the cobwebs of luxuries they have been enjoying all these years to the wishes of the Capitalists and to the detriment of their lesser brethren—the labourers ensconced in their Chamber of Horrors. Only by iron sacrifices of Body, Will and Soul, will Swaraj be usnered in, the greater and purer the self-denial the sooner will the National Ambition be achieved. Said Tolstoy, "Individual effort alone can reconstruct Society"; but this is not enough said another great sage, and he propounded this dictum "Continuity of effort makes big Monuments." Should we not, each one of us, then strive to relinquish the luxuries of life that are by no means conducive to our health and welfare, and instead partake of absolute necessities, and thereby conserve our national prestige.

It is not the purport of this letter to point out all the luxuries of life; it is up to each person to think and examine what is a luxury he or she is enjoying and what is not. The two salient ones, Electricity and Locomotion, I will describe to the best of my poor ability. Looking around one notices a building or a flat well lighted up with electricity in every room, verandah, and passage. This is rank extravagence and there is certainly no need for each apartment to be kept lit when no one is in it. While at Dinner the Dining Room is lit, but why should the lights in the bedroom, sitting room, and verandah be ablaze. Besides it is an irrefutable fact that electric light injures the eyes and most of the causes of eye diseases have been traced to its lavish use. Its powerful rays impair the retina, considerably weakening the vision and causing the unfortunate person to wear spectacles. Perhaps Lieut.-Col. Gidney of Chowpatty, the eminent Anglo-Indian Specialist in Ophthalmology with his battalion of medical degrees will bear testimony to the foregoing. If each consumer of electricity was to minimise its use there would undoubtedly be a saving of about 60 per cent. of the money that flows unhampered into the coffers of the B. E. S. & T. Co. For this huge contribution what do the people receive from the benign Company—more harassment in every conceivable form which only a consumer of electricity knows from bitter experience. *Sastis Verborum.*

Again, look at the absurdity of taking tram at Bori Bunder or Flora Fountain only to alight at Crawford Market Dhobi Talao. People also rush to the railway trains at Churchgate and Victoria Terminus to get down at Charni Road and Masjid respectively. Any wonder there is congestion in every tram and train and notwithstanding public protest the authorities concerned flout the public grievance though it is this self-same public who maintain them in their luxuriance with their patronage. What is better than a walk to keep one fit, though many people ignore the hygienic advantage derived from it, and thoughtlessly resort to tram and train on every occasion to carry them quickly (?) without reckoning the insanitary conditions existing within these modes of locomotion to say the least of long waiting, inconvenience, and invariably disappointment. Each person is gifted with that admirable virtue called "Self-Respect," then why shouldn't each one of us form the habit to think, think, before acting in order to make true progress towards Swaraj. Most of our failures are due to neglect of simple principles, and it is just this tiny principle to walk discarded and the small expenditure on luxury wasted by each citizen that helps to keep the Capitalist in arrogance and affluence and the masses in subjection and poverty.—Yours, etc.,

MR. CAWBER.

RARA AVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Interviewing a student who was studying at Baroda, the undersigned has come to know that his father is a pleader and as the National Congress adopted non-cooperation he has followed others' footsteps and has given up his practice. He asked his son aged 16 years to join with him and leave the school. The poor son who was supporting himself upon his father, though unwilling to do as he desired, was forcibly asked to do so. As his preliminary examination was drawing nigh and there were only two days left he requested him that he might do so after his examination was over. His father heeded nothing. The son has therefore been obliged to do so and seek for some employment. On further inquiries, the undersigned found out that he is willing to appear at the University examination. The preliminary examination has been over and there is no other way for him to get a form. The undersigned therefore puts this case before the authorities concerned to let him know through the columns of your paper if they can do something for him.

Will Mahatma Gandhi be pleased to explain whether the student should disobey his father or not? As he has left the school his life is spoiled and if he continues studies his father will not help him.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS SHANKERLAL GANDHI.

Dhanasutar's Street,

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THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH PRESS

Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, addressing journalism students at London University on February 14, said that the fundamental difference between English and American journalism was that in the one country the reader approached his paper with his vote in his hand, whereas in the other he approached it with the consciousness that the President, when once elected, became an autocrat for a period of time. The modern tendency of the English Press towards American characteristics he attributed to war influences. Although for the moment there was a certain diffidence about matters of high policy and international affairs, and a keener desire for the human element in news, he felt that we were going back to the great problems of home, Imperial, and international politics. As these vital affairs were again entering into the reader's consideration, so the business of the newspaper would necessarily centre around them.

Mr. Frank Fox, who lectured on "English-written Journalism," selected the English newspaper of 20 years or so ago as the "classical" English newspaper. The nearest approach to the type was to be found, he said, in the Australian Press, which cherished established English traditions. He thought American influence would continue to affect English journalism but was hopeful that in time we should get the ideal newspaper—one which would record in clear good English world interests and describe and comment on the events of the day without bias or malice.—"The Times."

THE OLD LIBERALISM.

MR. ASQUITH ON POLITICAL HONOURS

To celebrate the return of the National Liberal Club to its old premises in Whitehall place a reception, attended by over a thousand members and their friends, was given on Feb. 14.

Mr. Asquith, who was accompanied by Mrs. Asquith, declared the clubhouse officially open. He said the club resumed its place in its old home full of its old traditions and its old faith, and with a conviction, reinforced by the experience of the last two years, that it was desirable and, indeed, essential to find in the future, as they had found in the past, in the National Liberal Club an impregnable fortress of Independent Liberalism. (Cheers.)

The vicissitudes of political feeling made strange bedfellows. There was a great function a few weeks ago in the social headquarters of the Unionist Party, the Constitutional Club, which must have been a picturesque scene. (Laughter.) The lion lay down with the lamb. They were fed at the same table with a neutral menu. (Laughter.) The principal exponent of Liberalism there took the opportunity to explain his own position and to hold up to special obloquy those of his old political friends who had had the temerity to denounce reprisals in Ireland adding the absolutely unfounded insinuation that they showed themselves less zealous and less emphatic in denouncing the outrages which had been committed on the officers of the Crown. Different people had different notions of political honour, and it was news to him to learn that the honour of the Liberal Party had to be vindicated on a Tory platform against the vast majority of Liberals in all parts of the country.

They of the banned and excommunicated remnant were still in good heart, and still more determined than ever before to maintain their view that the one hope of the political future of this country was to maintain the old Liberalism as a political faith, the old Liberal Party as a political force, in the belief that they would achieve before many years, perhaps before many months were out, what this country and what the world needed—at home restored confidence, well-ordered finance, clean administration, in Ireland a just and permanent settlement, and for the whole world such a reconstruction of the whole international system as would be worthy of the sacrifice and efforts of the war. (Cheers.)—"The Times."

HINDUS BESIEGED BY ANGRY CROWD.

VOLLEY OF STONE ANSWERED BY REVOLVER SHOTS.

Riotous scenes in Corby-street, Sheffield, in mail week, were followed by the arrest of four Hindus.

During a quarrel outside a public-house two men received knife wounds which necessitated hospital treatment.

After the quarrel some Hindus rushed to their lodgings in Corby-street, followed by a big crowd, which tried to break open the door.

The landlady and the Hindus went into the garret, where they were assailed with a volley of stones. Considerable damage was done to the house.

It is alleged that the Hindus became frightened, and two shots were fired. The crowd threatened to burn the house down, but the police arrived.

As a sequel to the affair four young Hindus were yesterday charged with wounding three persons by shooting at them, and one of the prisoners was also charged with stabbing two people.

They were remanded in custody, the police saying they could not guarantee protection to the accused if they were released owing to the feeling in the neighbourhood.

The police said that no serious injury had resulted from the affair.—"Daily News."

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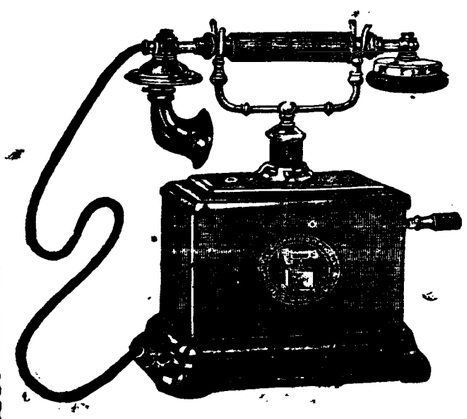

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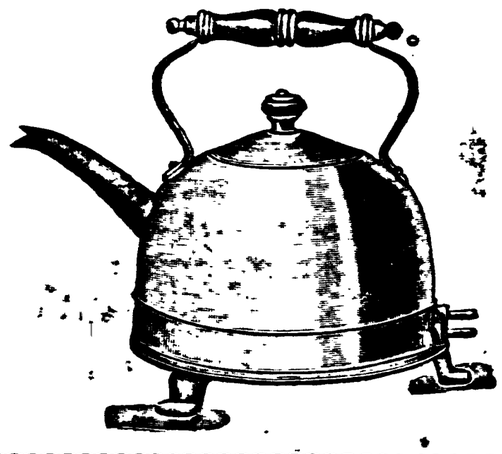

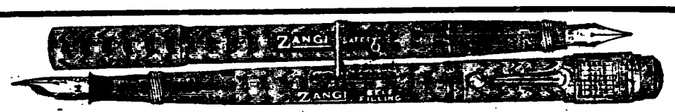

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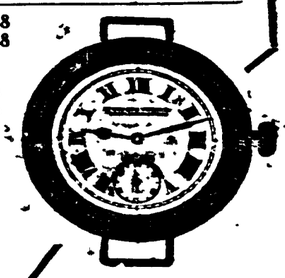

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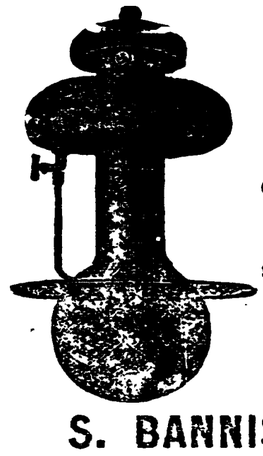

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